"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, with northwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash oats, No. 2 mixed, 30⅝c; cotton, middling, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The extension of British territory at Kau-lung, opposite Hongkong, will follow immediately after the French occupation of Kwang-Chau-Wan. Gladstone was able to take a walk in his garden. Tokio has been swept by a fire, which rendered 11,000 people homeless. The steamers Germanic and Waesland passed Queenstown in a fog unseen.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio declared that the President, in withholding his message until Monday, was actuated solely by concern for the safety of the Americans in Cuba, and predicted war with Spain within a week. He denounced Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) for intimatin that the President was acting in the interest of stock speculators, and asserted that the only element of that character in the situation was represented by John J. McCook, counsel for the Cuban Junta, in advocating immediate recognition of the existing government of Cuba in order to validate its bonds. The Army Reorganization bill was recommitted after all but the first two sections had been stricken out. The Senate considered the Sundry Civil bill. On an amendment providing for fortifying the harbor of Mobile there was considerable talk of the probabilities of war. One of the speakers, Mr. Morgan of Alabama, said he believed this country had good cause for attacking Spain.—Page 3.

Page 2.

Marine war insurance rates were lower yesterday, underwriters being less apprehensive of hostilities.

The National Volunteer Reserve received more enlistments yesterday than on any other day since it was started.

Government engineers have completed the work of preparing cable connections for submarine mines in this harbor.

Members of the Cuban Junta repeated yesterday their assertion that they would accept nothing but independence for the island.

The story of the life and times of John Wesley was presented in semi-dramatic form at Carnegie Hall last evening by Mrs. H. E. Monroe and 200 members of the Epworth League.

Page 3.

New negotiations are in contemplation between the United States and Great Britain regarding Canadian matters.

At the State Canal investigation, held in Albany, Mr. Adams testified that the preliminary expenses for engineering up to Dec. 1, 1897, were $272,082. The appointment of Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago as advisory engineer was announced.

Page 4.

The steamers El Sol and El Norte went to the navy yard yesterday to be transformed into war vessels.

Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, has received orders assigning him to the Cincinnati, for which he will start Sunday.

Thirty-four Columbia students agreed yesterday to join the Naval Militia, an enthusiastic mass meeting being held in spite of President Low's refusal to provide a room for it.

It was announced yesterday that the Hamburg-American Line had offered to sell the steamers Columbia, Normannia, and Fürst Bismarck to the United States Government, and that the Fürst Bismarck would be inspected on her arrival here.

Page 5.

The New Yorks began the baseball season yesterday with an easy victory over the Newarks at the Polo Grounds.

Fire did $10,000 estimated damage in the stable of the Lion Brewery Building, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday evening.

The new Washington Irving High School building, at Tarrytown, was dedicated yesterday. The town made the occasion a holiday, all the stores being closed.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions commending President McKinley for his efforts to obtain justice for Cuba by peaceful means before resorting to war.

Passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Lampasas from Havana reported that the city was quiet on the surface, but that there was much anxiety among Americans.

Work of the Central Cuban Relief Committee is continued with unabated vigor. Miss Barton telegraphed from Havana that Gen. Lee had advised all Americans to leave Cuba yesterday or to-day.

Page 7.

An effort made yesterday to consolidate the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Kansas City and Pacific Railway Companies was prevented by injunction.

Col. James E. Jones was appointed by Commissioner Clausen as Superintendent of Small Parks for Manhattan. The office was created for him.

Margaret Mather, the actress, died last night in Charleston from convulsions caused by acute Bright's disease. Wednesday night, while playing the Cave Scene in the fourth act of "Cymbeline," she collapsed, and was borne unconscious from the stage. She did not regain consciousness.

Page 8.

David B. Landis, President of the Conestoga National Bank at Lancaster, Penn., was shot and killed yesterday by Ralph W. Wireback, a patent medicine manufacturer.

Page 9.

Charles F. Thompson was arrested charged with stealing a watch owned by Miss Anna M. D. Mitchell, which was presented to George Washington by Lafayette. Miss Mitchell says she is a great-grandniece of Washington.

At the meeting of the Bronx Local Improvement Board yesterday agents of asphalt companies were accused of obtaining by false representations signatures to a petition for asphalting Chisholm Street, from Stebbins Avenue to Jennings Street. The petition was denied.

Page 10.

The coal production of the United States in 1897 was the largest ever known.

Page 12.

A Deputy Sheriff who had a warrant for a man's arrest searched eight weeks for him, and then made the discovery that he was in jail.

The Rapid Transit Commission voted yesterday to offer the proposed seven franchises for extensions to the Manhattan Railway and approved the detailed plans for the underground road.

Frank Damrosch lectured on "Teaching of Singing in the Public Schools" before the Public Education Association yesterday. He said that teaching the pupil music aided him in mastering all other branches.

Thomas Meehan of Avenue C, a rejected lover, tried to collect a bill for money paid out during the courtship period, and struck the girl when she refused to pay an additional $1.50. Her family smote Meehan and he is now in jail.

An inquest in the case of Laura Boothe, the actress who was recently found dead in bed in the New Amsterdam Hotel, was begun yesterday. Cissy Fitzgerald was a witness. James L. Lee, the acting manager of "The Foundling" theatrical company, who was registered at the hotel as Laura Boothe's husband, was arrested after the adjournment of the inquest on a charge of grand larceny.

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24 Hours of Solid Comfort.

[illegible] on the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and the West every [illegible] in the year. See time-table, [illegible].—Adv.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS TO MOVE.

A Fleet of Fifteen Announced to Sail for the Cape Verde Islands.

MADRID, April 7, Via Paris.—Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadiz immediately for the Cape Verde Islands; and several battalions have started to reinforce the garrison at the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean. The Provincial militia in the Canary Islands will be placed on a war footing.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, are actively at work in their departments despite the holiday.

POWERS PLEAD IN VAIN.

France, Germany, Russia, and Italy Present a Note to Spain in the Interest of Peace.

LONDON, April 7.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that the Ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia, and Italy waited together this evening upon Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace.

Señor Gullon, replying, declared, according to the dispatch, that the members of the Spanish Cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States."

MADRID IS MISINFORMED.

The Cabinet Gives Out a Misleading Report of the Action of the Powers in Washington.

MADRID, April 8—1 A. M.—From a source that is unofficial but trustworthy it is learned that the Cabinet council to-night discussed Señor Polo y Bernabe's telegram, saying that the European representatives in Washington had delivered a collective note to President McKinley, the probable result of which would be a pacific solution. The initiative of the note is supposed to have come from France and Russia.

The Spanish Cabinet saw an apparent connection between the note of the powers, the Papal Nuncio's action, and Cardinal Rampolla's confidential telegram late last evening, and thereupon decided to send an official reply to his Holiness, supplementing the previous complimentary reply.

It is believed here now that the powers' note explains the fact of President McKinley's postponement of his message until Monday, rather than the pretext given out, to enable Americans to withdraw from Cuba prior to hostilities.

This seems to bear out the tenor of The Heraldo's leading article, cabled prior to its issue to-night.

SPECIAL CABINET COUNCIL.

MADRID, April 7.—An extraordinary Cabinet Council was summoned to meet this evening. The Council terminated at half past eight. No official note has been issued, and all the Ministers maintain absolute reserve, declining to give any information. One member of the Cabinet informed the representatives of the press that the aspect of affairs was more pacific than yesterday.

United States Minister Woodford, in a note sent to the Council, declared, it is said, that when he sent the confidential note yesterday he had not received a despatch from President McKinley announcing the postponement of the presentation of the message to Congress, and "as that changes the aspect of affairs, he withdraws the statements made in the previous note."

Señor Sagasta, after the Cabinet Council, conferred with the Queen Regent. The Government expects a dispatch from Señor Polo y Bernabé, giving full details of affairs at Washington.

THE VATICAN INFORMED.

Realisation in Rome that Spain Must Free Cuba or Accept the Alternative of War.

LONDON, April 7.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"The first announcement that the Pope's mediation between Spain and the United States had been offered and accepted by both sides caused extreme surprise and annoyance at the Vatican, as it is quite premature and in that sense inexact. No denial, however, was published, as that would have been detrimental to Spain, and the Pope was known to be working for the result which the dispatches announced as already achieved.

"Since then the crossing and recrossing of conflicting dispatches have been incessant. Even those received from Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate in the United States, have not been in agreement with one another, and decisive words can now only come from America."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Vatican received to-day, (Thursday,) a dispatch from a personage whose name cannot be mentioned, running thus: 'President McKinley says an armistice between Spain and the insurgents must lead to the evacuation of Cuba.' From other information that has arrived at the Vatican, it appears that Spain wishes to find a formula to save the situation, and that the United States will avoid war only if the armistice means that Spain is going to leave the island and is ready to sign for evacuation.

"Spain will deceive herself if she asks an armistice from now till October, namely, during the rainy season, only because in this period it would be impossible to continue operations against the insurgents. An armistice may nominally be to send home sick soldiers, but in reality it must signify evacuation. A free Cuba only will satisfy the United States, and it is in order that Spain may make up her mind to the loss of Cuba that President McKinley delays his message.

"All the news received goes to confirm the belief that the United States cannot and will not retire from this position. Spain must give way if she wishes to avoid war, having, besides her other burdens, the Carlist and Republican dangers to ward off.

"The Pope's action continues to influence Spain in this direction. The latest telegrams to the Vatican say that the President's message to Congress may be still further delayed, should the negotiations on Monday next be still pending on the lines of the evacuation of Cuba. If Spain yields the message will be conciliatory, if not, it will correspond to a declaration of war.

"The Foreign Office asserts that the false report from Madrid about the Washington Government requesting the mediation of the Pope has very much embittered the American people, rendering even European collective action difficult."

GEN. WOODFORD'S PLANS.

MADRID, April 7.—To the question whether Minister Woodford has demanded his passports, a negative reply is given, but the belief is expressed here that he soon will quit Madrid.

The members of the family of Gen. Woodford, who left this city last night, have arrived at Hondaye, on the frontier, and proceeded to Biarritz.

The Decline of Spanish Fours.

LONDON, April 7.—Spanish fours opened on the Stock Exchange at 50⅛, against 48 the closing price yesterday. After the opening the price declined to 48⅝. The closing price was at 48¼.

The Bank of England has increased its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

PARIS, April 7.—Spanish fours opened at 50 3-16, and later declined to 49 11-16. They closed at 48¾. Yesterday's closing quotation was 49.

BARCELONA, April 7.—Spanish fours, which closed at 67.30, were quoted to-day at 66.25.

SPAIN DECLINES TO YIELD

The Ministry Decides to Adhere to Its Former Reply to the United States.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO WAR

Guards Trebled Around the United States Legation—British Flag to be Hoisted There If Gen. Woodford Leaves.

MADRID, April 7.—All the indications here to-day point to war with the United States. Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, in an interview, says:

"War is the better of two evils. It is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards rising in indignation if their honor and rights are trampled under foot."

In spite of the alarming situation and the general belief that the end is about reached, several of the diplomats still hope for peace. The city, thus far, is perfectly quiet.

The guards around the United States Legation were trebled to-day. Gen. Woodford was at his desk at an early hour, and many Americans called to ask about the arrangements made for their protection. The General said he would remain here until directed to apply for his passports or until they were handed to him. He added that, if he should leave, the British flag would be hoisted over the United States Legation.

Inquiries show that Gen. Woodford yesterday believed Spain would accept the proposed armistice, and that orders to that effect would be promulgated immediately in the Official Gazette. Other diplomats also expected a satisfactory solution of the crisis, but at the moment when the Cabinet Council was commencing, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, received the following letter from the United States Minister:

"Having fruitlessly waited since noon yesterday for the decision of the Spanish Government, it is my duty to announce to you that I will still wait until midnight. I beg of you to kindly communicate this decision before midnight, and that this decision may be couched in terms which may prevent the sad consequences that I should greatly regret, but which I believe inevitable if things continue in their present state."

Government's Decision Reaffirmed.

There appears to be much mystery connected with last night's events. It seems that after the regular Cabinet meeting had adjourned and the Premier, Señor Sagasta, had returned home, the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Nava, in company with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, arrived with a communication from Rome. This was considered of such importance that the other Ministers were summoned, and remained in consultation until 1:30 A. M. It is said the result of their deliberations was telegraphed to Rome, from which it was to be cabled to the United States. No explanation has been furnished of this procedure, but the facts are furnished on official authority.

It is asserted here that the communication from Rome which the Papal Nuncio and the Minister for Foreign Affairs placed before the Cabinet asked what concessions Spain would make. The Cabinet, it is said, decided to reply that the Government "simply reaffirmed its former decisions, already known to President McKinley."

The Cabinet decided to appoint a committee to organize and superintend the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet. A semi-official note issued after the adjournment says:

"The Cabinet considered every aspect of the situation, on the information of the Foreign and Colonial Ministers, and especially in the light of the reports of the Ministers of War and Marine. The outcome of the deliberations was the adhesion of the Government to all its previous decisions, without modification, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. During the sitting the Foreign Minister made several visits to the palace."

It is explained that the decision to which the Spanish Government adheres, as announced in the semi-official note, is that outlined at the last conference between Gen. Woodford and the Spanish Ministers.

Cabinet's Attitude Approved.

After the Cabinet meeting there was much excitement and bellicose talk in the city. The cafés were crowded with people, all eagerly discussing the situation, and generally approving the attitude of the Cabinet.

All the steamship firms of Valencia have offered all their vessels as privateers, and a number of ship Captains have called upon the naval commander at Barcelona, asking for letters of marque. Similar requests have been received from abroad, especially from France. The offers of money from the provinces toward the fund to increase the strength of the navy are said to be encouraging the Government. It is said that Biscay alone has offered over 25,000,000 pesetas.

The morning newspapers here are unanimous in expressing the belief that the situation is very grave. Several papers announce that Gen. Woodford will leave Madrid to-morrow. The Stock Exchange was not open to-day and all traffic was suspended, it being Holy Thursday. The streets were crowded with women, many wearing the national colors in their hair, going from one church to another. The spectators were so numerous in the principal streets that all had to proceed at the very slowest walk.

While the crowd was thickest Gen. Woodford and his daughter walked from the United States Legation to their residence. They were recognized by many, but their promenade was not marked by any special incident.

The Liberal says it considers the rupture between Spain and the United States an accomplished fact, as a consequence of the Spanish Cabinet's decision of last evening, and adds:

"The Government has done its duty. When it arrived at the conviction that it could not proceed in any other way with the United States, the response of the Government to President McKinley's comminatory note was conformable with the honor of the nation."

The Imparcial also applauds the decision of the Government, and the Globo says the Government will do its utmost to "maintain peace without impairing the national honor."

The Heraldo's leading article applauds the Government's conduct in replying to Gen. Woodford, "whose proceedings are considered extraordinarily brusque and blamable." The Heraldo's information points to the fact that war is inevitable, but it still attaches great importance to the action of the Ministers of the powers at Washington.

The evening press is warlike in tone, but reports no new facts.

La Nacional reasserts that Minister Woodford sent an ultimatum last evening demanding a reply within six hours. The paper concludes its statement by expressing the opinion that war is only a question of days.

La Correspondencia de Espana (independent and semi-official) says:

"Spain has yielded until there is nothing but honor left to yield; and in defense of her honor she will go to war."

El Correo, the Ministerial organ, recounts the events of yesterday and says that Gen. Woodford delivered no ultimatum, but asked for documents which did not exist and never were promised. Its article concludes by remarking that all are working for peace, but that the under current is undoubtedly warlike.

MESSAGE FROM GEN. WOODFORD.

Disappointment Over the Result of the Spanish Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A cablegram was received at the White House to-day from Minister Woodford containing information concerning yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

It had been expected that the Cabinet meeting at Madrid would be an important one, and that its action would be highly significant on the diplomatic situation. Gen. Woodford, however, wired that the meeting had adjourned without accomplishing any material step that would lead to any change in the status or throw new light on the situation. The tenor of the message was somewhat disappointing in view of the expectations.

STATEMENT BY GEN. WOODFORD.

Still Hoping for Peace and Not in Fear of Personal Injury.

MADRID, April 7.—United States Minister Woodford has issued the following statement to the Spanish press:

"The Madrid newspapers of this morning are filled with statements concerning the American Minister which are so inaccurate that he asks the courtesy of the press to correct them. He does this in the interests of friendship and peace.

"The proprieties of his diplomatic position forbid his making any statement with regard to his diplomatic action with the Spanish Government. But last September the Spanish Foreign Office received written permission to publish the text of any official correspondence which he should have at any time with the Spanish Government; and this permission is effective to-day. The Spanish Government is at complete liberty to publish every word he has ever addressed to the Foreign Office, by letter, memorandum, or statement.

"The Second Secretary of the American Legation has sailed for New York to resume the practice of his profession. He has resigned from the diplomatic service. The American Minister's wife left, with her niece, for Paris Wednesday night. She is in poor health, and the excitement of the past fortnight has compelled her to seek absence and rest. The daughter of the American Minister remains, and will remain with him in Madrid. He has not given up his residence, where he expects to reside so long as he shall remain accredited to the Spanish Court.

"The American Minister has received nothing but courtesy from the people of Madrid. He has never had the slightest apprehension as to his own personal security or that of his family. He is working for peace; and, despite all rumors to the contrary, he still hopes peace will be kept between Spain and the United States, and that peace will soon be re-established in Cuba, based upon absolute justice, with protection for the great American interests in that island and the maintenance of the honor of Spain."

GEN. CORREA ENCOURAGED.

He Thinks the Determined Attitude of Spain Had an Effect on the President.

MADRID, April 7.—Several of the papers publish statements by Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, apparently authentic, in which he denies that the Government is threatened with a Ministerial crisis. He is represented as saying that when the dispute with the United States entered the acute stage one Minister at a Cabinet Council remarked: "Gentlemen, since in accepting this post of honor we must be unanimous, showing ourselves ready, if necessary, to sacrifice our lives, are we all resolved to remain firm in this attitude?"

"As might be expected," continued the Minister of War, "the answer was a unanimous affirmative. Having examined the Cuban Cabinet's manifesto, I loyally informed my colleagues that I could not sanction the expression 'Cuban nation' in relation to an armistice, or certain other expressions, especially 'suspension of hostilities,' which could not be employed without dishonoring the army, unless a petition emanated from the insurgents. Señor Moret, desired to avoid a conflict, criticised the attitude of myself and other Ministers, but our arguments convinced him.

"A cable message was dispatched immediately to the Governor General of Cuba to the effect that the Peninsular Government accepted the manifesto as an accomplished fact, but adhered entirely to the energetic note already sent. Consequently there has been nothing to warrant a crisis."

Referring to the possibility of a conflict with the United States, Gen. Correa is represented as expressing a hope that it may still be averted, "because it is known that President McKinley's message to the American Congress will refer neither to independence nor to intervention." Gen. Correa added:

"In thus changing his attitude President McKinley responded doubtless to Spain's determined conduct, and had we not bowed out heads at the time we suffered our first humiliation, we should not find ourselves where we are to-day. I am not of those who blindly shout 'Victory!' should there be a rupture and hostilities, but I believe that of the two evils war is preferable to humiliation."

VIEWS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Spain's Advance Knowledge of the President's Delay.

LONDON, April 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Wednesday night, says:

"On sounding the European Governments about Papal mediation, the Spanish Court and Government were somewhat surprised to discover that all the Continental Governments were of opinion that the best policy for Spain would be to assent to an armistice, in order to gain time to prepare for a settlement of the Cuban question by some understanding with President McKinley afterward. Spain perceived that nobody was disposed to encourage her to adopt a war policy or to expect European support if a conflict did break out."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The subscriptions to the National War Fund which the Government has opened will be deposited in the Bank of Spain at the disposal of the Government. Army, navy, and all Government, provincial, and municipal officials will contribute at least one day's pay. Private corporations, associations, and clubs, as well as newspapers, have convoked meetings to make the subscription as big and popular as possible.

"The Government has been criticised for not opening the fund earlier; but it was afraid of alarming the country. Despite the postponement of President McKinley's message to Congress, the hopes of peace have sunk; and the opening of the National subscription is considered a bad sign. It is announced in official circles that the Queen Regent will sign to-morrow (Friday) some important decrees in relation to war.

"Navy Department officials, who are generaly well informed, declare their strong suspicion that there is something very important behind the curtain, and that this something might be an eleventh hour solution. I may point out as a very curious and striking fact that the news that President McKinley would, at the last moment, if not before, postpone until next Monday sending his message to Congress was known here since last Monday.

"During the last three days news, which, however, was received with some skepticism, has been circulated here to the effect that President McKinley had finally decided to make a stand against the jingoes and to folow President Cleveland's policy, with the support of Mr. Cleveland, the latter's friends and the peace-loving elements of the United States. Another important point has been as to what concessions Mr. McKinley would ask from Spain in order to calm American opinion. But these demands, even then, may be of such a character as to make it impossible for Spain to yield."

APPEAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Queen Regent Recalls Their Common Widowhood.

LONDON, April 7.—It is reported that the Queen Regent of Spain has appealed to Queen Victoria direct, asking the latter to exert her influence to avert war, and, it is added, "touchingly recalling that both Victoria and herself are widows, and thus deprived of advisers."

The Austrian Ambassador, Count Deym, had a long conference this afternoon with the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, A. J. Balfour. It is supposed that the Cuban crisis was discussed.

Entire equipment Long Island R. R. greatly improved. Heavy rail. Roadway oiled. No dust.—Adv.

READY TO DASH AT HAVANA

Capt. Sampson Will Move His Squadron to the City as Soon as War Is Declared.

SCHLEY TO GET THE CANARIES

Warships to Shell Havana in Case of an Outbreak Against Americans—Navy Department Buying Auxiliary Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Navy Department is very reticent about the movements of vessels to-day, as it fears that any shifting of the positions occupied by either squadron or even by individual ships might be misconstrued to mean some definite purpose on the part of the Government. It is understood, however, that Capt. Sampson has orders to be ready to dash at Havana at a moment's notice. If there is any rioting there or any disturbance that threatens the lives or safety of American Consuls who are now at least leaving the island as fast as possible, the North Atlantic fleet will blockade the harbor, and if necessary shell the city.

Recent advices to-day from Havana indicate that there is comparative quiet there and that Americans are in no immediate danger. It is said, however, that there is no telling when disorder may break out and an assault be made upon the American citizens. The vessels of the navy, the Bache, Mangrove, Blake, and Fern, besides a number of private chartered vessels, are bringing the American Consuls and others to Key West and New York as rapidly as possible, and Gen. Lee says that all can be brought away by Sunday. There is, notwithstanding these assurances, some apprehension that the remnant of Spanish authority and order in Havana and elsewhere in Cuba will not be willing or able to protect Americans in the event of rioting, which is dreaded and thought to be probable at any hour. Both the State and the Navy Departments have taken every possible precaution to protect these defenseless people.

The Fleet May Invest Havana.

If thought necessary, Capt. Sampson will be ordered to the island at once, and the Navy Department is watching every move of the Spanish and Autonomist element and the Havana mob. As soon as any sign of danger shows itself, the American fleet will move on the city, and be prepared to shell it as retaliation, if, in the meanwhile, any harm has come to our citizens.

The movements of the flying squadron are kept equally secret to-day, although it was learned that several vessels of that fleet will probably move out to sea to-morrow to protect the New Orleans and San Francisco, which are coming from England and are due in New York Saturday. It is also probable that the squadron itself will sail out of Hampton Roads before Sunday night on its way to the Canaries.

It has been arranged for it to cover part of its voyage while waiting for the definite action of Congress that will follow on Monday, with or without a message from the President. It will stop at Bermuda, or possibly at St. Thomas, to get cable advices as to the condition of affairs Monday and Tuesday, and then be able to continue its course to the Canary Islands to seize them and establish a base of naval and military operations.

The sentiment of the Navy and War Departments was expressed to-day by a veteran army officer and department official, who said: "It is difficult for military men to understand the motive for delay in transmission of the message of the President. In addition to its being a blunder from the military point of view, it does not seem to us to have been based upon sound reason. It is said of the President that he delayed matters because of that dispatch from Consul General Lee.

"Now, if the safety of Americans is in so great danger in Havana, it seems to us that instead of postponing action, the proper thing for the President to have done was to order Capt. Sampson to Havana with his fleet to protect Americans from harm. England would not have hesitated for one moment if such a dispatch had been received by her Foreign Office. We should have sent the fleet there and then brought the Americans away. There would have been no rioting in Havana, with the fleet standing in the harbor with guns bearing on the city.

"It is very probable that England would have sent to Spain a message similar to that one she once sent to the Pope: 'If the massacre of the Waldenses does not cease, you will hear the British cannon thundering around the walls of St. Angelo.' Such a message would protect Americans and give them time to get away from the kind of ancient civilization that is so decrepit it can no longer protect from mob violence those who try to live under it."

Buying Auxiliary Ships.

The Navy Department is still buying ships, and opened negotiations to-day for several good vessels to add to the auxiliary fleet. It is said that the European market for warships is practically exhausted, and the department feels a little sore over the fact that the delay in the declaration of war has allowed Spain to procure the Giuseppe Garibaldi from Italy. This vessel more than counter-balances the Albany, even if we have time to get that ship out of British waters before the outbreak of hostilities.

Commodore Hichborn of the Bureau of Construction was very much astonished to-day by the methods of enterprising publishers. He received a copy of a portfolio of the American Navy containing handsome illustrations of the best ships, and conspicuous among these pictures was a large portrait of the Consul General at Havana.

The Commodore has often been told that he resembled Gen. Lee before the latter trimmed his beard; and when he looked at this portrait he was very much struck with the resemblance. Looking a little more closely, he discovered that it was his own picture, the shrewd publisher having taken advantage of the resemblance of the two men to palm off the Commodore's portrait for that of the popular representative of the United States in Cuba.

The Bureau of Navigation to-day gave out the following order, based upon a recent order of the President:

"An executive order of the President has established the ratings of Chief Electrician, electrician first class, and electrician second class, to be taken from civil life for service in the navy. They will be required to pass a physical examination and professional examination at the Navy Yard, New York, before a board that will be established. Pay, $50, $40, and $35 a month, with rations."

AMERICANS LEAVING CUBA.

All Who Desire Will Be on Their Way Home by Monday—Gen. Lee to Come Away To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A telegram received at the State Department late this afternoon from Consul General Lee reported everything quiet in Havana. Gen. Lee thinks it probable that all Americans in Cuba who desire to leave the island, will be able to do so by Saturday, unless something unexpected should happen suddenly to prevent them. He will depart himself for the United States on Saturday.

The Spanish Minister has received a telegram from the Governor General of Cuba to the effect that all rumors of impending trouble in Havana are absolutely false.

The arrangements for the protection of American citizens from violence include both the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. While the majority of our people in Cuba are at Havana, there is also a comparatively large number congregated at Matanzas, Sagua la Grande, and other Cuban ports. The arrangements for the care of the people at these latter ports have been nearly as complete as those made for the relief of the Americans at Havana. An official at the State Department said to-day that the arrangements for the homecoming of all Americans in Cuba were now as ample and as complete as could be made in the limited time permissible under existing circumstances.

Consul General Lee has been clothed with ample authority to take any steps he may deem necessary for the safety of these people. This general discretion includes the power to charter steamers and such other vessels as may be available in making the trip to Florida. The naval vessels Fern, Mangrove, and Bache are in the Harbor of Havana, and will be utilized in the transportation of resident Americans to Key West. In case of necessity they will make two or more trips between the ports mentioned.

Arrangements have been made with the steamship line running to Kingston, Jamaica, to have their vessels touch at the various Cuban ports other than Havana. There is no recent information at the State Department showing the exact number of Americans now in Cuba, but the latest estimates roughly fix it at between 2,000 and 5,000. There is no doubt in the minds of officials who have had charge of this matter that all the American citizens in Cuba who may desire to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the Government will be out of Cuba and safely on their way to the United States before next Monday.

HAVANA, April 7.—The Mascotte left this afternoon with seventy-four passengers. Many are holding back to the last available hour on the strength of favorable peace rumors.

The Ward Line steamer Yucatan arrived this evening and will leave for the United States to-morrow morning with about eighty passengers.

Despite the fact that the day is cloudy, thousands of people have devoted it to visiting the various churches and monuments. To-night the Plaza de Armas and Central Park are crowded with people of all classes, and in both places military bands are playing sacred music.

CONSULS ARE LEAVING CUBA.

The Brookline Sails from Santiago and the Beverley from Cienfuegos.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—The agents of the steamer Brookline have advices from Santiago de Cuba, on the south coast, that the steamer sailed at 6 o'clock this evening with the United States Consul, Mr. Pulaski F. Hyatt, and others, and is due at Port Antonio to-morrow.

The Boston Fruit Company's steamer Beverley, Capt. Andersen, arrived at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, on the south coast, to-day, and is preparing to sail with the United States Consul, Owen McGarr, and other Americans for Boston, touching at Key West.

Both steamers were chartered with great haste by United States Consul Louis A. Dent of Kingston, who went by special train to Port Antonio. The local bank opened out of hours to supply gold.

The British Consuls at Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos will represent American interests during the absence of the respective United States Consuls.

TO TAKE AWAY AMERICANS.

Miller, Bull & Knowlton, steamship agents, yesterday telegraphed to the State Department that the American steamship Evelyn was now loading at Havana and would take away free of charge as many Americans as wished to depart on her on Saturday. Assistant Secretary Day replied, thanking the firm and requesting that the Captain of the Evelyn be instructed to communicate with Consul General Lee. Mr. Knowlton immediately cabled to Capt. Hutchinson to put his vessel at the service of the Consul General.

GEN. LEE WAS NOT SHOT.

A reporter who visited the office of the Spanish Consulate General yesterday afternoon to pick up any news there might be there, was greatly surprised when Consul General Baldasano, speaking in reply to no direct question and on a subject of which the reporter was ignorant, exclaimed:

"Now, all I have to say about that matter is that last night Consul General Lee was sitting in the Hotel Ingleterra. He was with a reporter, and the reporter accidentally dropped a revolver on the floor and it went off, and that is all there is in the report that Gen. Lee was shot. I learn this by private message from Havana."

That was the first news the reporter had of the affair, but the Spanish Consul General, having just heard it himself, supposed that the newspaper man was seeking information on the same subject.

TALK OF A BOND ISSUE.

Republican Leaders Inclined to Resent the Alleged Action of New York Bankers.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The news that a representative of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. was on his way to Washington on business connected with a possible bond issue did not seem to be relished by the Administration leaders who heard it to-night. When a dispatch announcing that a conference of bankers had been held in New York to-day, and that as a result Charles H. Coster of the Morgan firm had left for this city to see the President about a war loan, was shown to Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee, he said:

"I know absolutely nothing of such a movement. The question of war finances has never been taken up officially by our committee, and there has been no proposition for a bond issue. I have no information concerning Mr. Coster or his mission here."

Senator Platt of Connecticut, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, made evident his annoyance at the report. "I don't know anything about a bond issue," he said, "or anything about the visit of the representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. here. I don't take any stock in the story."

Other prominent Republicans expressed the opinion that a proposition looking to a sale of bonds to a syndicate on the plan President Cleveland resorted to at one time in order to maintain the gold reserve would not prove acceptable at this time.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure covers the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, extending to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. A deep barometric depression exists in the Canadian northwest, extending over the Upper Missouri Valley. On the Pacific Coast the pressure is again high. The weather is clear at nearly every point east of the Mississippi and throughout the South. There is a partial cloudiness in the Missouri Valley and on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The rainfall of the past twenty-four hours is confined to a few scattered showers in the Northwest. The temperature has risen generally in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in Florida. Fair weather is indicated for to-day throughout the South and East and in the lake regions. In the Northwest there will be an increased cloudiness and scattered showers in the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature will rise in the central valleys and the lake regions, and fall in the extreme Southwest. The Mississippi River continues to rise from Memphis southward, the stage at Memphis being 36.7 feet and at Helena 44.8 feet.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	28	31
6 A. M.	42	28	32
9 A. M.	48	36	38
12 M.	56	41	46
4 P. M.	51	44	48
6 P. M.	52	43	42
9 P. M.	50	38	40
12 P. M.	47	38	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39⅝
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1897	48⅝
Corresponding date last twenty years	44

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 3:45 P. M., and the minimum 27 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71, and at 8 P. M., 44.

WAR ALMOST CERTAIN

Expected by the Administration, Congress, and the Army and Navy.

THE PRESIDENT BOUND TO MAKE CUBA FREE.

Nothing from Madrid to Indicate that the Spanish Government Will Come to Our Terms.

The President's Message Expected Monday—It Stands as Originally Prepared.

War between this country and Spain seems inevitable according to the latest news from Washington and Madrid.

It is settled beyond question that the United States will not be turned from its purpose to free Cuba. Unless Spain shall ask a reopening of negotiations with this country for the purpose of arranging terms for Cuba's freedom, the President will send a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba, and there is no doubt that the response from Congress will be a declaration of war.

The President has not receded an iota from his determination to end the dominion of Spain in Cuba. This fact was manifest in an impressive way in the reply the President made to the representatives of six of the great powers of Europe, who called on him to express the hope that war between this country and Spain might be averted.

"The Government of the United States," said the President, "appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

The news from Madrid offers no suggestion of yielding by the Spanish Government. On the contrary, it indicates that Spain means to fight. Nevertheless great pressure continues to be exerted upon the Spanish Government by persons and European powers for the purpose of persuading it to make concessions to this country.

The expectation is that the President's Cuban message will go to Congress Monday. It is intimated that although the request of Consul General Lee for more time in which to get Americans out of Cuba was the chief cause of the failure of the message to come out on the day originally fixed, the delay fell in with the desire of the President for more time in which to convince Congress that it should not just now recognize Cuba as an independent State.

On the question of according independence to the Cubans, Congress is divided. The President hopes to secure acquiescence in his plan before the time comes for Congress to act, but the opposition is strong and apparently determined to stick to its own way of thinking.

Great activity continues in both army and navy, and both branches are said to be ready for work at a moment's warning.

NOBODY EXPECTS PEACE.

General Belief that President McKinley's Message and War with Spain Will Come Together.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President McKinley's message and the beginning of the war with Spain will come together.

That is the expectation to-day, and not one utterance that is not in accordance with that expectation has been heard to-day in Congress or out of it.

The most significant speech made in Congress to-day was that of Gen. Grosvenor, the intimate friend of the President, who plainly declared that war could be prevented now only by the action of one country in Europe. He did not name Spain, but that was unnecessary. Everybody who heard him, and those who have since heard his remarks repeated on the street, know that peace can be obtained by Spain only upon condition that Cuba shall be abandoned by Spanish forces and an opportunity given to the people to govern themselves.

Message Expected Monday.

It is expected the message will be presented to Congress Monday. It does not appear, however, that it has been promised for that day, and even if it had been, the public mind here undoubtedly is so disposed to be skeptical that it would be unwilling to believe that the message will come Monday without fail. Many of the circumstances attending the delay of yesterday have appeared to Republicans, as well as Democrats, not fully convincing, although some of the Democrats who were at the White House to hear the President offer them the choice between an immediate message, with the danger of great loss of life to Americans detained in Cuba, and a delay to respond to the suggestion of Consul General Lee, say they believe the President was candid, and that they will not accuse him of trickery when such an accusation would necessarily involve Gen. Lee in an attempt to deceive the country.

The Administration is making no apologies for the delay of the message. It does not sanction the report, circulated here along with other reports, that the delay was brought about upon the suggestion of representatives of foreign Governments, who were conferring prior to offering the tender of good offices made to-day at the White House. It was known that the powers were in conference through their Ambassadors and Ministers, or their representatives, and that it was hoped their representations would be of avail to influence Spain.

The reply of the President to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, courteously declining the exercise of the good offices tendered not only turns off the proffered mediation, but gives the country, in advance, an idea of what the message will be like when it finally reaches the people.

Theorizing as to the Delay.

While Gen. Lee has been regarded as the best judge of the danger to which Americans would have been subjected yesterday if a war message had been sent to the Congress there are persons here who do not accept that excuse for delay, but consider that the reason for it was another not fully expressed.

Since it has become known that the President will declare for intervention, but not the independence of Cuba, many of the advocates of independence on the Republican side have manifested a disposition to go farther than the President and insist upon both intervention and independence, and for the first condition before the latter. Some hesitation has been discovered since the purport of the message has leaked out to abandon the popular demand for independence. Republicans who have looked at the matter from the President's standpoint, and who find that he is in substantial agreement with Gen. Grant on the same subject, are not so determined as they were for independence as a condition of intervention. With the assurance that the President will not favor [illegible], [illegible] some Democrats are found who talk about the President's plan as not unsound. The protest of the Cubans against intervention without independence has teased the men who were original independence men, and who became perplexed over the new proposition.

Time Wanted to Convince Congress.

A prominent law officer of the Government ventures the opinion that while the President had a valid reason for holding back his message in consequence of the possible danger to Gen. Lee from a mob provoked by the invitation to Congress to make war on Spain, says that there may have been a political reason in the delay.

"Perhaps half of the Republicans of the House," said this law officer, "are for recognition of the Cuban Republic, or were a few days ago. The President will tell these men that he has not been able, with the help of all our consular officers in Cuba, to find the Cuban Government or to communicate with one officer of it. Still, the fact is that the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, have been ready to recognize what is described as the Cuban Government.

"What the President wants is to bring all Republicans, and as many Democrats as possible around to his view of the situation. In order to do that time was absolutely necessary. There will be no question about the result. A President can always win support for a proposition if it has any elements of sense in it.

"If by the delay of the message for four days the President can win all the Republicans who on Wednesday would have been angry at the suggestion of freedom for Cuba without a recognition of the Republic, he will have accomplished a great victory for his policy."

Congress Bound to Recognize Cuba.

Gen. Grosvenor intimated something in his speech this afternoon that led many Democrats to believe that the President would refrain from recognizing the Cuban Republic because of some question about the right of the Executive to recognize and thus create a nation without first having been instructed by Congress to do so.

There is a general opinion in the Senate and a widespread opinion in the House that, whether the President recommends recognition or not, recognition will be a part of the declaration that will come from Congress.

It is almost as certain as that the destruction of the Maine will be made a cause of war—not the chief cause, but a weighty cause—added to a long list of provocations, the atrocity in Havana Harbor being the intolerable last affront that Spain has offered in return for the friendly conduct of the United States since the insurgents began the revolution.

GEN. FLAGLER'S REPORT.

Explains How the Fortification Work Is Going On.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Gen. Flagler of the Bureau of Ordnance, was called to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to state the condition of the fortifications and the preparations which had been going on. His statement was in the main satisfactory. He said that much had been done. While the situation was not what it should be, he said, matters would improve daily.

The ammunition was increasing daily. Up to the last few days most of this had gone to the navy, but now the fortifications were getting their share. The telegraph connections between the fortifications would enable a post when attacked to receive reinforcements of men and ammunition from the nearest fortification in the shortest possible time. The fortification of seacoast ports was arranged for and was progressing as favorably as possible.

GEN. LEW WALLACE'S OPINION.

Believes the War Will Be Extensive—Praise for the President.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 7.—Gen. Lew Wallace believes that war is practically inevitable, and that it will be of much greater length and scope than people imagine. In an address here on the Cuban question Gen. Wallace declared for mediation. He reviewed the trouble from its origin and said:

"President McKinley's course has been wise and statesmanlike. It represents the loftiest type of patriotism and of fearlessness, for it requires both to stand as he has stood for the right, while around him have raged the impatient people and scheming politicians. Ten days ago we were not prepared for war, and had Congress at that time forced the issue the result might have been most disastrous and fatal."

ENGLISH INSURANCE COMPANY ACTS.

Their New Orleans Employes Will Not Lose Salaries by Fighting.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—It was learned here to-day that the local representatives of the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company have received a cablegram from the home office in England instructing them to permit any of the employes who may desire to join the United States troops in the event of war, and to assure such employes that their salaries will be continued by the company during their service.

Mail Route to Bahamas Changed.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—M. Turrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to-day received an order from Washington to forward all mails for the Bahama Islands via New York. Heretofore the pouches for that island have been sent by way of Miami, Fla. The New York route is much longer, but the change is supposed to have been made on account of the disturbed conditions between the United States and Spain.

Chicago Markets Open To-day.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Board of Trade Directors to-day voted to hold a regular session, following the example of the New York Stock Exchange. This will be the first time in several years that the markets have been kept open on Good Friday. The uncertainty in regard to the Cuban situation influenced the Directors of the Chicago board in their decision to waive the custom.

A Congressman Sounds His District.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 7.—Congressman Pitney has had a circular letter prepared and is spreading it throughout his district. It asks those receiving it to mark upon a blank inclosed whether they are for armed intervention in Cuba or for a peaceful settlement, and to mail the answer at once. The canvass of the district will be completed by Saturday.

WAR'S EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

All Foreign Trade with This Port Would Be Carried On in Foreign Vessels.

A large number of inquiries have been made, by importers, of the customs authorities of this port regarding the probable effect of war between this country and Spain upon the importing and exporting of merchandise. A belief seems to prevail in certain quarters that, if war is declared, there will be some change in the policy of the Treasury Department in its treatment of exports and imports. The Collector of Customs, who has direct charge of this port, and the local Appraiser, who examines and passes on every imported package, have received no war "instructions" from Washington.

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, who has just returned from an official visit to Washington, says that, so far as he was able to ascertain, the Custom House machinery will continue in operation just the same in case of war as in time of peace. Whatever changes in methods may occur will be made by the importers, and not by the Government authorities. If hostilities between the United States and Spain actually break out, it is expected that all exporting and importing at United States ports will be carried on in vessels flying other flags than those of the two countries engaged in warfare. Such a change, the customs officers say, would cause comparatively little loss or embarrassment to importers, inasmuch as nearly all of our foreign commerce is now carried on in foreign vessels.

The head of one of the largest importing houses in New York consoled himself yesterday by reading an extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate just a year ago this month by Senator Stephen B. Elkins on "American Merchant Marine, Discriminating Duties." This brief section of Senator Elkins's speech, the importer thought, would serve as a satisfying answer to a great many eager inquiries just now: "There is only 3.4 per cent. of the world's shipping in American bottoms. British ships carry about 67 per cent. of our foreign commerce. In 1895 there were employed in American domestic and foreign shipping about 70,000 persons, 30 per cent. of them being native Americans and the remaining 70 per cent. foreigners."

So long as the British, French, and German vessels continue to ply, New York importers will have no fears that the importation and exportation of goods at this port will be stopped by the threatened war.

WAR INSURANCE RATES LOWER.

Marine Underwriters Were Less Apprehensive Yesterday.

Marine insurance men yesterday accepted freely risks involving the marine war hazard at rates ranging in many cases 50 per cent. less than the charges prevailing during the previous few days. English companies are, however, declining in many cases to write war insurance on Spanish steamers plying between the Gulf ports and Europe. Vessels loading south of Cuba for the United States were not easily placed.

A number of war risks were placed yesterday on grain elevators in Southern ports, principally in Galveston and Gulf ports. Inquiries as to rates have been received from as far north as Newport News. Marine rates are expected to go higher when war clouds thicken. Business continues active despite the reports of impending war. Cable reports from London state that marine rates remain unchanged.

Policemen to be Kept Within Call.

Chief McCullagh sent out an order at midnight Wednesday requiring all policemen to leave their addresses at the station of the precinct in which they live. A similar order was given out on March 1, and as it was not fully observed the second order was issued. It is said that the Chief has also requested all the policemen to remain at home for the present as much as possible, and if they go out to leave word as to where they might be found. When asked if he had made such a request Chief McCullagh refused to discuss the matter.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION DINNER.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth Tells of His Armenian Travels.

The Baptist Social Union of New York held a meeting and dinner at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night.

Nearly 100 persons sat down to dinner. The Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth made a short address on Armenia. Mr. Hepworth recently returned from a trip through the country. He said the Turk was a merciful, humane, and brave man compared with the bloodthirsty Kurd, who has no religion, though professing to be Mohammedan, and slaughters the poor Armenian simply to get possession of his property. He blamed England for encouraging the revolutionists of the country by holding out implied hints of assistance, and then allowing them to be butchered. He said there was no future for the Turk or Armenia. The Armenian was destined to obliteration. He saw in the country a magnificent opportunity for development under Western enterprise, should the Turk be driven back into Mongolia, where he originally came from.

James D. Reid, former Consul to Scotland, gave an interesting talk on the country, and William D. Murphy, President of the Camera Club, talked of the camera's development.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, James D. Reid, Charles B. Canfield, Dr. H. Tracy Hanks, H. V. Hulse, the Rev. D. W. MacMurray, C. H. Paddock, Isaac T. Smith, Dr. Jared G. Baldwin, George W. Leask, Charles J. Townsend, the Rev. A. W. Hodder, Mortimer J. Ennis, James W. Perry, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, John E. Thompson, Dr. J. E. Bennett, Edward L. Ballard, J. F. Comey, D. C. Link, William D. Murphy, and Jared G. Baldwin, Jr.

STEEPLE JACK'S DARING FEAT.

Climbed Out on the Flag Pole of the New York Life Building.

"Hi, look at de feller climbing up dat pole," cried a Broadway bootblack to his chum yesterday afternoon, and he pointed upward toward the roof of the New York Life Insurance building. A dozen people who heard him gazed skyward and stopped. In a few minutes a big crowd had blocked the thoroughfare, and had their eyes riveted upon the pole, and the gripman of the cable cars were twisting their necks almost to the angle of dislocation in their efforts to get a glimpse of the daring climber.

The flagpole on the roof of the New York Life Insurance building, which is about thirty feet long, projects outward and upward at about an angle of forty-five degrees. A short, thickset man of about fifty was seen straddling the pole and calmly working his way toward the gilded ball at the top. He looked down upon the crowd below and waived his hand and the men and boys responded with a loud cheer. Then many of them began making bets that the little man would never get safely back.

"I'll bet $5 he drops off before he reaches the top," shouted a prosperous looking individual.

"I'll take you up," sang out another, "I know him; he is Steeple Jack, and I've seen him do the job before."

It was Steeple Jack, who is often sent for by proprietors of high down-town buildings when the halyards of the flagstaffs get entangled or when the balls need regilding. He charges his own prices, and gets them. The halyards of this flagstaff had got out of order, and Steeple Jack's price was $15, and he got the amount, it was said. He performed yesterday's job successfully in a few minutes, straddled his way back, and disappeared. He had not tied himself with any rope, and took the chances of being dashed to pieces if he had lost his balance in the brisk wind that was blowing.

HIT WATCHMAN WITH A BRICK.

Green in a Precarious Condition from an Assault by Boys.

William Green, seventy-two years old, for forty-five years a watchman in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company, at Tenth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, was hit on the head last night by a brick, thrown by one of a gang of boys. He received a deep gash, and perhaps a fractured skull. The old man walked to the New York Hospital, and after his wounds were dressed walked home. The doctors told him of their fear that his skull was fractured, and urged him to remain with them over night. He declined, on the ground that his wife would worry.

"Mother will be waitin' for me and I mustn't scare her," he explained. Late last night he was in a precarious condition. He lives in rooms at 112 Ninth Avenue.

During the evening Michael Dunn, eighteen years old, of 91 Tenth Avenue, was arrested. He is technically charged with stealing fifty pounds of coal. The police think he can throw some light on the other case.

Sailing Vessel's Quick Voyage.

The British brig Brodick Castle, Capt. Ferguson, arrived yesterday from Havre after the remarkably fast passage for a sailer of twenty-one and a half days. She experienced rough weather in the Channel and passed the Lizard on March 22 with a fresh easterly wind, which continued for nine days. This carried the vessel to the George's Banks. Then the wind came out from the westward and continued to blow heavily until arrival at Sandy Hook. The Brodick Castle will load case oil for Shanghai. She is consigned to John H. [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

REAL KID GLOVES, FOUR BUTTON EMBROIDERED,

$1.00 Per Pair.

A NOTE FROM THE POWERS

Ambassadors and Ministers Call on the President and Express Hopes for Peace.

SIX NATIONS REPRESENTED

The President Indicates that He Will Not Turn from His Purpose to End the Insufferable Conditions in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The representatives of the six great powers of Europe—Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy—gave official form at noon to-day to their recent conferences in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. Their procedure was unique in the United States, though doubtless a familiar one in European Courts. They called in a body at the White House, presented an address to President McKinley in the Blue Room, received his reply, and then proceeded to the State Department, where with solemn punctiliousness they were received by Assistant Secretary Day in the diplomatic room. They were accompanied by their secretaries. The ceremony was impressive.

The Ambassadors and Ministers had agreed upon a line of action at a meeting at the British Embassy Tuesday afternoon, as was stated exclusively in these dispatches yesterday. Early to-day there were evidences of great activity at the foreign establishments, and while the customary official secrecy was observed, yet no further effort was made to question or deny the fact that the Ambassadors and Ministers had agreed upon a concert form of action. The additional fact was made known for the first time that Sir Julian Pauncefote had communicated with the State Department authorities last evening on this subject, and while the full details of the movement may not then have been presented, the United States Government was made aware of what was being done, and of the further fact that an official presentation of the subject would be made at noon to-day. This Government also undoubtedly was made acquainted with the address to be delivered, and then in the light of it prepared its reply. The fact developed for the first time this morning that Russia had joined the other five powers. Mr. de Wollant, Chargé d'Affaires, pending the arrival of the new Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, acting for Russia.

The Diplomatists Convene.

The diplomatic officials congregated at the British Embassy shortly before noon and then proceeded with their Secretaries to the White House and State Department. The party was made up of the following:

The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the Diplomatic Corps; the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy; the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, with Baron Speck von Sternburg, First Secretary of the German Embassy; the Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmüller von Hengervár; the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Count Vinci, and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. De Wollant.

Arriving at the White House they were ushered into the Blue Room, and there were received by President McKinley. After a social exchange and mutual well wishes, Sir Julian Pauncefote said:

"Mr. President—We have been commissioned by the great powers of Europe, whom we represent here to-day, to approach your Excellency with a message of friendship and peace at the present critical juncture in the relations between the United States and Spain and to convey to you the sentiments expressed in the collective note which I have the honor to place in your hands.

The Note and Its Answer.

The note read as follows:

"The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective Governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people, in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba.

"The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American Nation."

President McKinley replied as follows:

"The Government of the United States recognizes the good-will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American Nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

The Visit to the State Department.

The party then withdrew to the State Department and repaired in a body to the diplomatic room, where they held a conference with Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary Sherman having gone home to luncheon before they arrived. This conference took a wider range and went considerably outside of the address delivered to the President. While the diplomatists were at first received together, they soon separated into groups with the apparent purpose of presenting the views of their several Governments. The British Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, and the Italian Chargé were the first to retire, coming away together. The Russian Chargé was the next to leave. The German Ambassador and his secretary held a private conference with Judge Day. At its conclusion the French Ambassador and his secretary in turn had a conference with Judge Day.

The conference lasted for about half an hour, the several diplomatists having separately [illegible] Judge Day [illegible] the State Department [illegible] to the address of the Ambassadors and the reply of the President.

Planning the Note.

The action of the powers in presenting the note to President McKinley was to have occurred yesterday, but was deferred by delay at St. Petersburg. It was not until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the Russian Government telegraphed its Chargé instructions similar to those already given to the other representatives. At 7 o'clock last night a conference was held and a joint note signed, it having been prepared at the meeting at the British Embassy the night before. The note is in French and bears the signatures of the representatives of the six powers. The original note in French was presented, and in doing so Sir Julian Pauncefote stated to the President that it was given to him in this language with the signatures, as French is the diplomatic language of the world. An English translation not bearing the signatures accompanied the original note, and it was this English translation which Sir Julian Pauncefote read. The President's answer was not reduced to French.

Diplomatists Deeply Impressed.

An inquiry at the several embassies and legations shows that the reply of President McKinley has created a most profound impression among the Ambassadors and Ministers. It was cabled immediately to London, Paris, and all the other European capitals. The declaration of the President that in the interest of humanity this warfare must stop, and an indirect appeal to them to exert their influence in the name of humanity found sympathetic reflection in the sentiments of all the Ambassadors and other representatives.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NOTE.

Hope of the Powers Conveyed in the Most Delicate Language Diplomacy Is Capable Of.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The visit to-day to the President of the representatives of six great European powers has not attracted the attention in Congress that its historical importance deserved. Among persons who are interested in diplomacy, and who by experience are qualified to judge of the full meaning of incidents of this sort, the conferences of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, resulting in agreement upon the note presented to-day, is discussed as an incident without precedent, but not without justification.

Some intimations have been heard that the conference and the visit to the White House were brought about by an understanding between the Administration and the representatives of the powers here and in Madrid, and that the concert in Washington was related to the concert at Madrid. Upon the very best authority it is ascertained that the Administration had no understanding with the conferees here or with the United States Minister at Madrid concerning what the powers might do either in Spain or in Washington.

The Administration Notified.

The Administration was of course notified in advance that there had been a conference of the powers represented to-day. The informal statement of the object of the conference, as conveyed to the United States, was that the powers desired to tender, in the most delicate and least urgent way known to diplomacy, their desire to offer their good offices to maintain peace between the two nations, with which all the representatives were on the most friendly terms. The formal address, which was read to-day by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, was submitted to the Department of State on Wednesday, and the reply which was made by the President was read by the representatives of the powers before it was made by the President at the time of the meeting in the Blue Room this morning.

If there was any concern entertained by anybody lest this extraordinary proceeding should be considered an unfortunate precedent, it is believed by the Administration that it will be dissipated with knowledge of the circumstances, and by a careful reading of the language used by the representatives of the powers and the reply of the President. The Administration could not encourage the hope that "further negotiations" would restore the relations of Spain and the United States. In common with the representatives of the powers, the Administration hopes for "the re-establishment of order in Cuba."

The President's assurance to the powers was that the United States will seek to re-establish order, but must be permitted to bring about that result in its own way.

Ex-Minister Kasson's Opinion.

John A. Kasson, former Minister to Russia, and now a special Commissioner for the United States, a gentleman who has had long diplomatic experience, regards the conference as entirely unobjectionable to this country and its traditions. The fact that Great Britain, which has recently manifested a very cordial feeling of friendliness for the United States in the pending controversy, and Russia, which continues to be attached to this Nation with much of the friendship that was so acceptable many years ago, took part in the visit, seemed to him assurance that it was not conducted in any spirit of desire to intrude upon us or unduly to press upon this Government the hope of the nations represented, that peace might be maintained between Spain and the United States.

Mr. Kasson said that the manner in which the representations were presented, and the language of the address of Ambassador Pauncefote, could only be regarded as the most delicate expression of willingness, if the service should be required, of those powers to use such good offices as might be asked of them to avert the war that seemed to be imminent. If there were any doubt about the propriety of the visit on the part of the powers, the answer of the President, of which the representatives were aware before it was formally made, removes every occasion for criticism, if any existed.

The Friendship of Russia.

Mr. Kasson was particularly gratified with the participation of Russia in the conference. "The friendship of Russia," said he, "is apt to be overlooked by those who are not familiar with the history of French intervention in this country. When Napoleon III. addressed notes to the powers suggesting that the power of the Union was a menace to Europe, and made that pretext the ground for undertaking to obtain Louisiana, as compensation for recognition of the Confederacy, to help him in breaking up the Union while he set up an empire in Mexico, one of the notes went to Russia. Prince Gortchakoff, having written a reply declining for several reasons to accede to the suggestion of Napoleon, presented the letter to the Czar for his approval. The Czar read it and then said: 'It is all right, but you do not go far enough. Say to the Emperor that the United States have as much right to establish their form of government as we have to establish our form. Tell him that we have as little right to interfere with that form once established as they have to interfere with our form that we have established. And tell him further, that if he meddles with their form of government we shall strike him.'

"Later on Russia, at great expense, sent a fleet to this country to impress its words of friendship. That led us, when Russia offered to sell Alaska, to buy it for $7,000,000, which went into the Treasury of the Czar to pay in part for the expense he had incurred in demonstrating his friendship for us."

Would Make Diplomatic Friends.

Mr. Kasson holds the view that the United States cannot afford to be isolated diplomatically. In that respect he is not far apart from ex-Secretary Olney, and while he has no desire to depart from Washington's injunction about "entangling alliances," he thinks that we ought to make friendly [illegible] when we can and [illegible].

"Appetite comes with eating." And the hankering for Pearline comes from trying it. If you're sceptical about Pearline's washing, try it on coarse clothes, etc., first—things that you can't hurt much, and see how it saves work. Having seen Pearline's superior work you'll be ready to use it for fine, delicate, cobwebby things.

Pearline

It was said to-day by a high legal official of the Government that the mediation or intervention of foreign States cannot be allowed to go farther than mere expression of their good wishes and the hope that peace will be maintained. The Monroe doctrine forbids any sort of intervention in the affairs of the United States on this Continent, and any interference on the part of the European powers would not be tolerated for an instant. The representations of those Governments, therefore, mean no more than a simple expression of their wishes in the matter. If they could act so as to block the purposes of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, he said, it is quite conceivable that they also have the right to interfere with the States of South America, with Mexico, or with the republics in the Carribbean, which would be in direct violation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

England's Position Emphasized.

It is not at all probable, he thought, that the powers of Europe would care to take such a step at this time. Moreover, one of the powers, and the most potent of them, Great Britain, has repeatedly expressed her sympathy with us in this affair, and has stated through her Government that the contention of the United States is just and her position unassailable. He thought, therefore, that there could be nothing behind the note of the powers but a friendly feeling for both Spain and this country, and a desire that negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace.

Peace is especially desirable just at this moment by all the first-class powers of Europe, he said. A spark of war flung into the European camps would result in such a conflagration as that continent has not seen since the days of Napoleon, and the powers, that have so many acute questions of their own to adjust, will not risk a greater war by striving too seriously to put an end to one that is quite small and very remote from their frontiers.

ALL READY TO LAY MINES.

Cable Connections All Prepared for These Powerful Harbor Protectors—The Kinds Used.

Government engineers last night completed the work of making the cable connections for placing mines and torpedoes in New York Harbor. The implements of destruction are all stored in the various forts awaiting the simple task of attaching them. After this time, at a signal from Gen. Merritt's headquarters on Governors Island, a fleet of tugs and small boats will make the attachments within a few hours, transforming the harbor channels into veritable death traps. The exact number and character of the explosive machines attached at the different forts are kept secret by the military authorities, but they consist largely of the "observation" and "contact" mines.

Willets Point, however, is equipped with the "fish" torpedoes, which are sent out from the shore, propelled and guided and fired from the shore by means of electricity. Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, and Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton at the Narrows, will rely largely on the observation and contact mines. The former are planted six in a row about sixty feet apart, and about three fathoms below the surface. They contain each about 500 pounds of gun cotton. An observer stationed at the fort awaits the approach of a hostile ship, and when, in his judgment, the vessel has approached sufficiently near one of the mines he deals out destruction by pressing an electric button.

The contact mines are floated just below the surface and are fitted with a percussion head, which is fired by the impact of the vessel upon it. A mine of this kind does not contain as much gun cotton as the other. It is known that several hundred of the various styles of mines are ready to be attached at an instant's notice. Engineers from Willets Point are now carrying on the work of mining various harbors to the south of this one.

Forty thousand pounds of powder arrived at South Amboy yesterday from Dover, N. J. It was taken on board the Government tug General Meigs, and distributed among the various harbor fortifications.

It was learned yesterday that the guns recently purchased abroad for the army will arrive here on the steamships Mississippi and Marengo from London, instead of on the cruiser New Orleans.

Further shipments of wire cable, twenty-five tons in weight, were yesterday sent to the fortifications of the Middle and Southern Atlantic Coast States. This consignment is the last that will be shipped.

The military balloon which was recently shipped from Fort Logan, Col., to this city, is due to arrive here to-day. It will be sent at once to Fort Wadsworth for storage, but it is thought that in case of war it will go with the land forces.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Atlanta and Chattanooga Engaged in a Lively Contest for the Honor.

ATLANTA, April 7.—The local governments of Atlanta and Chattanooga and the Congressional delegations of Georgia and Tennessee are involved in a struggle over the mobilization of the standing army, which will have to be effected at one of these points in case of war. Mayor Collier had a long conference with Gen. Graham this morning, and made several tempting propositions, at the same time wiring the Georgia delegation to make every effort in behalf of Atlanta. The same kind of warfare is being prosecuted by Chattanooga.

Gen. Miles is said to favor Atlanta, but the result is doubtful.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 7.—The contract for transporting the colored troops from Montana to Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., was awarded to-day. The troops will be moved not later than Monday, probably Sunday. The Twenty-fifth Regiment is scattered among several forts in Montana.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE GROWTH.

Yesterday a Record for Enlistments Was Made.

At the headquarters of the National Volunteer Reserve it was said yesterday that a larger number of enlistments had been received during the day than on any previous day since the organization was formed. The majority were from young men, and the blanks used had been cut from the newspapers. A recruiting office, with Capt. Collyer in charge, has been opened at 191 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

Col. George E. Pickett of the Governor's staff of West Virginia writes that he has 1,000 men already enrolled. The men who are all young and anxious to go to the front have elected him Colonel of the regiment.

Messrs. Sawyer and Blood of Keokuk, Iowa, have opened a recruiting office in that city. They have had blanks printed at their own expense, and are determined to organize a good sized company. They have already forwarded the names of thirty-three applicants.

Assistant Adjutant Gen. Frank Battle of the New Hampshire Grand Army has issued a general order calling upon each member of the Grand Army to "constitute himself a recruiting officer for the enrollment of all available men for the reserve in the jurisdiction of the post to which he belongs."

An official at the reserve headquarters who has an observant mind pointed to the fact that three men bearing the suggestive names of Blood, Pickett, and Battle had communicated with the reserve in one day. This he thought was an omen of war.

Chinese Recruit Welcomed.

Jersey City has a political and social club known as the Uncle John Association. A week ago a hundred members inscribed their names on a roll pledging themselves to volunteer as a body in case of war. On Wednesday night Charlie Wah, a Chinese laundryman who has a shop near the clubhouse, applied for membership. He said he had read all about President McKinley and Spain and Cuba, and he wanted to volunteer in case war should be declared. His request was received with cheers and he was duly enrolled.

To Uniform a Company.

Charles F. Coykendale of 142 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, has hired a hall near his home and has notified his friends that he will organize a company of fifty young men, whose age must not be less than eighteen or more than thirty years, and who are willing to volunteer in case of war. If he secures the recruits he desires he will procure uniforms for them.

A MAP OF CUBA

and adjacent islands, handsomely lithographed, in three colors, will accompany each copy of to-night's issue of

The Evening Post

Order a copy from your newsdealer.

POSITION OF THE JUNTA

The Cubans Reiterate Their Oft-Repeated Demand for Independence or Nothing.

H. S. RUBENS'S STATEMENT

He Explains the Interview with Him Published Yesterday—Reports About the Killing of Reconcentrados.

The statement of Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, in which he reiterated the oft repeated declaration that the Cubans would accept nothing but absolute independence, and that any scheme of intervention by the United States which failed to recognize their independence must be enforced against the insurgents at the point of the bayonet, was received by Cubans with manifest satisfaction. Though there was nothing new in the statement, the fact that the time had come when it seemed to look as if such a purpose on the part of the United States was receiving serious consideration, gave a new significance to the remark.

The Cubans do not for a moment suppose that the insurgents in the field will ever be called upon to defend their liberties against the United States; they question if United States troops might not mutiny before they would attack the men who have so long been fighting against Spain. They do not believe that Congress will sanction any scheme which fails to recognize the Cuban Republic, but they say that they have for some time been fighting against forces, no less potent because not open, which have made their impress, if not on legislation, at least on policies, and that this has shown itself in various suggestions, put out possibly as feelers, and then withdrawn when found to be unpopular.

Work of Their Enemies.

The interests back of these various schemes have all sought, the Cubans say, to ignore them. First for peace, when peace seemed impossible they set about causing bad blood between the Cubans and Americans, hoping that the insurgents might be forced into a position where they would be frightened into an armistice, pending a settlement between this country and Spain, which would look to ultimate autonomy with peace, instead of independence with war. Intervention without peace, in the eyes of the Cubans, means either annexation, which they believe Americans do not want any more than do the Cubans, or it means a virtual alliance of the United States with Spain to suppress the insurrection. Such a course would be met with force of arms under the old motto of the insurgents: "Independence or Death." The statement of the fact is designed, they say, as an argument simply against the enemies of Cuba in this country.

One Cuban said yesterday in a general discussion of the subject: "If Spain suggests an armistice through the United States, I do not see how President McKinley could offer any proposition without recognizing them as the body whose interests must be consulted. How can any terms be proposed without recognizing the Cubans in arms? Any proposition looking to dealings between the Cubans and the Autonomist Government in Cuba would stand even a greater chance of rejection than if Spain was to make direct proposals to the insurgents, because the Cubans will not recognize the Autonomists at all. The Cubans have as definitely refused an armistice, however, as they have autonomy, because they would have no guarantee that an armistice would be followed by independence."

With regard to the reports that the diplomatic representatives of six of the powers had made representations to the President, the same Cuban said: "Yes, the powers are also making representations to Spain—but here it amounts to Easter greetings, in Madrid it means that Spain is told she must obey the mandate of the United States, and that the powers will guarantee the dynasty. The fact is, Spain is crying out to the powers, 'Hold me, or I shall fight.' I believe that the powers will accommodate her."

Mr. Rubens's Explanation.

Horatio S. Rubens said yesterday concerning the interview with him published yesterday morning: "The statement made by me was based on the proposition that the United States Government would seek to annex Cuba. The Cuban Army would fight against annexation, or the establishment of autonomy in Cuba under Spanish authority. We would welcome aid from the United States, and would be glad to see this Government intervene to drive out Spanish rule. The announcement that President McKinley does not seek to annex Cuba, of course, does away with the idea of opposition to intervene, provided always that independence is recognized. That is what we have been fighting for all these years and for which half a million lives have been sacrificed.

"After we have attained that, we will adopt a new Constitution and form of Government. Then if it should be decided by the people of Cuba that their best interests would be served by annexation to the United States well and good."

Speaking of the report from Cuba that 200 reconcentrados on their way to their homes were shot by Spanish soldiers, Mr. Rubens said: "Gen. Blanco's order permitting these poor victims to return to their homes will be of no effect whatever, as they will be slaughtered by the Spanish troops or guerrillas whenever they are found."

QUESADA TELLS ABOUT CUBA.

When Examined by the House Committee, He Says Intervention Without Recognition Is Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had Mr. Quesada of the Cuban Junta before them for an hour to-day. Mr. Quesada was asked as to the government of the Republic of Cuba, which the United States is asked to recognize, and members say he gave a full and satisfactory statement. He described the territory in possession of the insurgents, and the Government in Puerto Principe and Santiago Provinces.

In the former province, he said, there were 250,000 people who acknowledged allegiance to the Republican Government. Four hundred thousand dollars, he said, had been collected in taxes. The capital of the Republic, he said, had been twice dislodged, but it was in working order. He explained the functions of the Government. If the United States should intervene without recognizing the independence of the Republic, he said, it would be a virtual declaration of war against the insurgents as well as the Spanish. Mr. Quesada did not finish his statement. He will appear before the committee again to-morrow.

Mr. Quesada denied emphatically that the Cuban republic had issued $50,000,000 of bonds. Only $1,000,000 of bonds had ever been issued, and less than $100,000 of these had been sold.

Mr. Quesada said a declaration of war against Spain by the United States would be a declaration against all Spain's subjects, and if not coupled with the recognition of Cuba or recognition of belligerent rights would include the insurgents, now regarded as subjects of Spain, in such declarations which would be against Spain and all her colonies. Mr. Quesada thought this feature of the case needed careful scrutiny.

Mr. Quesada, when asked to-day to state the position that he now maintains in regard to affairs on the island, made the following statement:

"Our position has so often and so emphatically been expressed that the American people cannot misinterpret it. Anything which means the perpetuation of Spanish sovereignty in the island, whatever its apparent liberal form, and come from whom it may, will not be accepted by the Cuban patriots.

"We oppose any intervention which does not have for its declared object the independence of the island.

"The Republic of Cuba has a civil government and an army which have forced Spain to admit its inability to re-establish its control in what was the colony of Cuba. The people of the United States want the independence of Cuba recognized."

PALMA FOR FREEDOM ONLY.

He Says the Cubans Would Resist Any Effort to Restore Spanish Rule.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Tomas Estrada Palma, Delegate of the Cuban Provisional Government to the United States, when asked this morning if he had any comments to make regarding the statement in New York yesterday by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, dictated the following reply:

"All I care to say is this: That the Cubans are struggling for absolute independence. They have made tremendous sacrifices for achieving this purpose. They consider themselves already emancipated from Spanish rule, therefore they will resist all interference intended to compel them to pay anew allegiance to the sovereignty of Spain."

Asked what positon he would consider it likely the Provisional Government would take in view of a possible armistice, he said:

"If the American Government acknowledges the independence of Cuba and recognizes the actual Government of the Cuban Republic, I think it would not be difficult to accept by the Government of the Republic of Cuba an armistice with the purpose of assuring the peace of the island."

A METHODIST ENTERTAINMENT

Epworth League Members Illustrate the Life of John Wesley in Semi-Dramatic Form at Carnegie Hall.

The story of the life and times of John Wesley was presented in semi-dramatic form at Carnegie Hall last evening by Mrs. H. E. Monroe and 200 members of the Epworth League in New York, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, for whose benefit the entertainment was given.

The presentation of the life and times of the founder of Methodism abounded in dramatic situations and was interspersed with marches and scenes suggestive of amateur theatricals of a high order. Mrs. Monroe said that a number of Methodists of the older school had objected to the presentation of the story, when they heard of the form it would assume, and that only after much persuasion had they consented to witness it for the purpose of judging whether it was calculated to encourage theatre going among the Methodist young people, and whether entertainments of a similar nature ought to be permitted. Mrs. Monroe believed the favorable reception she received last night indicated a favorable judgment.

An allegorical procession, in which all the characters participated in eighteenth century costume, opened the programme. Several marches and evolutions were executed in a very pretty manner, the leaders singing "Children of the Heavenly King" as they entered. Some wore the homely garb of the primitive Methodists, and others, representing Friends, were attired in sombre gray costumes. After they had retired, the hall was darkened and Mrs. Monroe reviewed the early life of John Wesley, illustrating it with stereopticon views of the scenes of the great leader's youth. She brought Wesley's life to the point where he became identified with the Holy Club, and then introduced the second part.

The curtain rose upon the meeting place of the Holy Club, a room at Oxford College. John and Charles Wesley and other young men entered and held a session, during which they explained the purpose of the club. Then, standing, the youthful theologians, who were in cap and gown, sang with fervor, "Come, Thou Almighty King," as the curtain fell.

Mrs. Monroe resumed her history of Wesley and Methodism. After alluding to the fact that Wesley was arrested forty times because of his unconventional method of preaching, she introduced Part 3, in which the curtain rose on a courtroom scene, Wesley being charged before a Magistrate with disturbing the peace. Wesley's responses resulted in the withdrawal of the charge and the establishment of friendship between Wesley and the vicar who had preferred it. Incidentally, Charles Wesley, who was impersonated by D. H. Roberts of Philadelphia, sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Two other parts were presented, after intervals, in which Mrs. Monroe continued her account of Wesley's life. In one scene was shown the first woman's missionary meeting, and in the final scene, "the parliament of the nations," fancy costumes and pretty evolutions were introduced. William O'Gantz was a very satisfactory John Wesley, and C. E. Davis took the rôle of George Whitfield.

SPOKE FOR THE PRIMARY LAW.

Mr. Cravath Says Work Will Give the Clean Republicans Control.

Thirty-five of the seven hundred and thirty-five enrolled members of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association met at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, last night, for the purpose of starting their campaign for the Fall elections. The meeting was presided over by William H. Douglass, President of the association.

Paul D. Cravath, one of the framers of the new primary bill recently passed by the Legislature, explained the nature of the bill and the advantages it would have over the former primary law. He explained that it was largely due to the energy of Gov. Black that the bill had been passed. "This law," said the speaker, "will give the clean Republicans of the State a chance to control their organizations, if they work for it."

Assemblyman Laimbeer of the Nineteenth Assembly District also spoke for the primary law.

REQUISITION FOR H. C. NICHOLS.

To be Taken to Chicago from New York for Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Gov. Tanner has issued a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the extradition of Herbert G. Nichols, who is under arrest in New York City.

Nichols is wanted in this city on the charge of having embezzled $25,000 from the firm of George W. King & Co.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
3 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED

Gen. Grosvenor Explains Why the Message Was Delayed and Predicts War Next Week.

WARM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

The Administration's Spokesman Gives the Lie to the Charge that It Acted in the Interest of the Stock Market.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—"I have no more doubt that we are going to have war than that I will be alive next week," was the significant declaration of Representative Grosvenor, on the floor of the House this afternoon.

It was followed by the statement, equally significant in view of Mr. Grosvenor's nearness to the President:

"If war is to be averted, it must be averted by the act of another country, not by ours."

These declarations came out in the course of a sharp and sensational debate between Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Lentz, both of Ohio, nominally on the Army Reorganization bill, but really on the failure of the President to send in his message yesterday as he had promised.

The sentiment of indignation and resentment at what many members of the House, not all of whom were on the Democratic side, considered a subterfuge on the part of the Administration had been smoldering during the day, and it was left to Mr. Lentz to give expression to what had been said frequently in private by numbers of his colleagues. Mr. Lentz intimated that the telegram from Gen. Lee, on which the delay of the message was based, was part of an Administration trick from which stock jobbers had profited largely.

Mr. Grosvenor came to the defense of the President, and in view of his intimate relations with the Executive, his remarks were listened to with deep interest.

The debate was characterized by a series of spicy interchanges participated in by Messrs. Grosvenor, Lentz, McMillin, Bailey, and Cannon, some of which were greeted by shouts of laughter strangely out of harmony with the discussion of an impending war.

Mr. Grosvenor took occasion to denounce John J. McCook, whose efforts in behalf of recognition of Cuban independence he declared were inspired by a desire to validate $400,000,000 of Cuban bonds, and to defend Senator Hanna, who had declared, Mr. Grosvenor said, that he had never dealt in stocks in his life. Mr. Grosvenor, besides expressing his belief that war is inevitable, declared that the President's message would be very much stronger than he had indicated it would be in a speech he made in the House last Thursday.

House in a Waiting Mood.

Little evidence of excitement appeared when the House met at noon. The public galleries were crowded, but yawning gaps showed in the reserved galleries. Members seemed to have settled down to the conviction that they would have to wait with what patience they could the developments until Monday, when the President's message, it is said, is to go to Congress. The Chaplain, in his invocation, prayed fervently for peace.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, realizing the opposition to certain features of the Army Reorganization bill, announced before the consideration of that bill was resumed, that at the proper time he should move to strike out everything except the first two sections, providing for the three battalion formation. The section providing for the expansion of the regular army in time of war to 104,000 would be stricken out. Debate then proceeded.

Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) who supported the bill as it was proposed to modify it, made a vigorous pro-Cuban speech. If Cuban independence were recognized, he declared, Cuba would soon be free. He declared that the majority in Congress and the President little understood the intense feeling of indignation among the people of the country over the Maine affair and the delay in the calling of Spain to account. "Oh for one day of Andrew Jackson in the White House!" he concluded. "He would say, 'Onward the fleet, forward the whole line, and let the battle cry be, Cuba must be free!'"

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) vigorously assailed the bill. He not only charged that it was part of a programme to increase the regular army in time of peace, but he declared that the three-battalion formation had been shown to be a failure and had been so characterized by the commander in chief of the British Army.

Lentz Attacks the President.

Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) in the course of his remarks in opposition to the bill, declared that there would be no war; that the "peace party," which was speculating in stocks and bonds, would prevail.

"Yesterday," he said, "we had this House filled, the galleries overflowed, and the capital grounds covered with people, all expecting the President's message which might lead to war. But finally in the afternoon came word that a message had been received from Consul General Lee in Havana indicating that he wanted time, and the message was delayed on that account.

"Now I don't believe anybody had authority for the statement from the Administration or any official that justified the rumor that prevailed here yesterday. A telegram received by the Associated Press yesterday said that all was quiet in Havana, and that Gen. Lee told a correspondent that he had not been requested to leave. The other newspapers, notably The New York Journal, have similar dispatches. If these statements are true, there was nothing to justify the statement sent to the Capitol yesterday. I say there will be no war."

Continuing, he charged that Congress was being overwhelmed by the telegrams "dictated by commercial greed," all of which, he declared, emanated principally from Wall Street and Lombard Street. "It is the old question of the almighty dollar," said he. "It is the fall of stocks these gentlemen who control the Administration fear more than war. They care nothing for 266 assassinated Americans who went down in Havana Harbor, but they care everything for 99 cents plus 1 cent.

Apology to Judas Iscariot.

"I say that we owe an apology to Judas Iscariot. I say he ought to be brought back and deified. If Judas lived in this age he would not have gone to the Potter's Field and hanged himself. He would have been sent to the United States Senate in due time, such a speculator as he was." [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Lentz proceeded to read from The New York Journal statements to the effect that the delay in the message helped stock jobbers, and that they had advance information. He read from the various stock reports to show that stocks went up all along the line when the news was received that the message would not go to Congress yesterday.

In conclusion, Mr. Lentz referred to the note presented by the powers. He read from it the words about the hope for peace in the settlement of the existing "differences with Spain."

"We have no differences with Spain," he cried. "We have 266 assassinated Americans which Spain must account for." [Applause in galleries.]

Mr. Lentz's remarks brought Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, generally regarded as the Administration's spokesman, to his feet with an indignant reply, in the course of which he made some statements which caused a great sensation in the House.

Grosvenor Denies the Charges.

"The gentleman from Ohio," said he, "has predicated a long speech here upon a statement of facts made by himself. He declares that no message came from Gen. Lee yesterday, that it was a fake report, that it was false, given out for a corrupt purpose by the President to influence the stock market. Every particle of this statement is, without question, absolutely false. [Applause upon the Republican side.] I call upon the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Berry,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to say whether I tell the truth or not when I say that such a dispatch was received from Gen. Lee and was read by him.

"That is the character of the assaults that are being made on American honor and the integrity of the President. Not only did the dispatch come yesterday, but it came the day before, and appealed to the President of the United States. I read the telegram, and there are twenty men on this floor now that read the telegram, both Democrats and Republicans. It was read to the distinguished members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and each and every one of them, without qualification, coincided with the policy of the President not to send the message in here at that time.

"I say again that yesterday a most earnest and urgent protest came from Gen. Lee. Is Gen. Lee at one end of the ticker? [Laughter on Republican side.] Some men can ascribe corrupt motives to other men; how they ever became educated to the idea that all men are corrupt I leave to your imagination."

Mr. Lentz—If you knew this the day before yesterday, why did you let the House and galleries fill up with people and sit here and say nothing about it, while Wall Street was speculating upon it?

Committees Approved the Delay.

Mr. Grosvenor—"Wall Street was not speculating on it. That story is as false as the other. I say to the gentleman that the President intended to disregard Lee's message of Tuesday, and had his message signed and sealed and ready to be transmitted to both Houses, and yesterday morning, when the final protest in the name of humanity came, as I have said, it was read before the committees of both Houses and without a dissenting vote they advised the President against sending it here.

"Now let me answer another proposition. He made a garbled statement here. He made a statement that the representatives of the great powers in this city have to-day called on the President and asked him to delay. That was false. I have the statement here in my hand, and there is not one word said about delay. What the gentleman did not read is the response, in which the President put an end, without qualification, to all suggestions of delay or interference in any way whatever.

"Now, the gentleman is arraigning the President of the United States; he is sending a message to the enemy, showing them that here in this House is a man who will charge the President of the United States with a corrupt purpose, with a corrupt intention, with attempting to stop the progress of the great march of patriotism. There is no word of delay in all the language which has been used in this connection.

"I call the attention of the gentleman and of the House to the statement he made that this was another stock-jobbing performance and that here was another purpose of delay in this declaration from the Ambassadors of the great powers, so that Wall Street would run upward. I hold in my hand the statement that immediately upon the publication of this statement in the City of New York the market became very weak, and ran clear down upon every one of the leading articles in the market. See how easy it is to make a charge.

Senator Hanna No Speculator.

"Now, let me tell the gentleman something about another of his charges. It is very easy to charge a Senator. The Senator (meaning Mr. Hanna) has made a statement, which I challenge any man to deny, that never in his life, not only not this year, but never in his life, did he buy a dollar of stock in Wall Street or anywhere else."

Mr. McMillan—Can he say the same thing about votes? [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Lentz—I mentioned no Senator from any State on the floor of this House. His name was mentioned in one of the articles I read.

Mr. Grosvenor—Everybody knew—does the gentleman say he did not intend to point out Mark Hanna?

Mr. Lentz—How could everybody know?

Mr. Grosvenor—Did you intend it to mean Mark Hanna? Be brave now. Answer that. Did you mean Mark Hanna?

Mr. Lentz—What makes you think I meant Mark Hanna? [Laughter.]

Mr. Grosvenor—You mentioned Mark Hanna, and the records will show it.

Mr. Lentz—I will charge you with the responsibility of accusing Mr. Hanna. I have not. I described a certain individual.

Mr. Grosvenor—Oh, but the gentleman did use the name. I have been baiting him to say that.

Mr. Lentz—I deny it.

John J. McCook and the Junta.

Mr. Grosvenor—"Well, there is the record. Now, Mr. Speaker, let us see how the situation stands. The gentleman is greatly worried about bonds, and he read the name of John J. McCook in one of his raids this afternoon. Who is John J. McCook? Whom does he represent? What is he here for? How do he and the gentleman from Ohio stand with reference to this? I will show you that they are parties in a great conspiracy, one wittingly so, the other, I trust, ignorantly so.

"Who is John J. McCook? He is the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New York, behind which stands four hundred millions, more or less, of bonds that can be validated by the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States, and they will be destroyed by a policy that drives Spain out of Cuba in the interest of the American people." [Applause.]

Mr. Lentz—Was it not announced that this same J. J. McCook was to be a member of the present Cabinet?

Mr. Grosvenor—"I have heard that the gentleman and myself were each and both of us to be Governor of the State of Ohio, but we never got there. [Laughter.]

"I will tell you who John J. McCook is. He represents an interest running up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and if he could get the United States to make a recognition of the independence of Cuba and then fight to establish it by the United States at a cost of a thousand million dollars, the holders of these bogus bonds would realize $400,000,000 and collect the money. That is where the bonds come in.

"Let us take the other side. I was told some time ago—just before the time that this trouble broke out—I was told that a party in the City of New York sold short on the market to an extent that if the condition things were in prior to the breaking out of this Cuban trouble had prevailed, it would have absolutely ruined him, although his estate is a very wealthy one. I have been told that from that day to this any proposition to provoke Spain with war, any motion that would cause war in this country, between Spain and the United States, has been promoted by that gentleman, because the moment war is declared the short side of the market will put a million dollars into his pocket. Now would the gentleman tell us—" [Several members on the Democratic side: "Who is it?"]

Speculators the Real War Party.

Mr. Grosvenor—Tell us how anybody can be benefited by preventing war. How? I mean any stock broker, anybody who holds any stocks. How can that happen when prices are going up or down as each battle progresses and as each ship has to surrender? Then is the time that stocks rise and stocks fall. And were I a stock gambler, which, thank God, I am not, there would be no occasion more gratifying to my greed than war between the United States and another country.

"Why is it that every manufacturer of the United States wants an end put to this war? Because they want things to get back again to where they were before this agitation began. Why is it that the Treasury of the United States wants to put an end to this uncertainty? Because the revenues of the Government are being destroyed by this excitement and uncertainty. Therefore it is that the President, backed by his Cabinet, and backed by the best judgment of this House and backed by the best judgment of the Senate, is proceeding as rapidly as possible to put an end to this war, and yet the gentleman says that the President has faltered.

"A charge no more serious than he has preferred has brought the head of many a man to the block. A charge more infamous than that could not be borne by any man in this country—to make it appear that the President has used the power that Congress has given him to operate upon the stock markets of this country. Prove that and you would have a vacancy in the Presidency just as quickly as you can establish it. The charges have no truth."

Mr. Lentz—I have already said to you that I deny that I said anything of the kind. I never said that a telegram had not been sent."

The President's Alternative.

Mr. Grosvenor—"The Administration set the story afloat in the interest of stock speculation"—those are your exact words, as the reporter's notes will show. You made a charge that ought to condemn the President of the United States to impeachment and imprisonment. I, for one have felt that it was a terrible assault upon the honor and integrity of Spain what we did yesterday, but it must be remembered that there was on the one hand the insult to Spain by the intimation solemnly delivered by the President to the whole world that there was danger of murder to American representatives in Cuba, or there was on the other side the danger itself. We can have no more tragedy along this line until war comes to put the whole thing into the hands of tragedy.

"Now, then, I will say that over against the statement of the insult to Spain that was deliberately hurled at her by the American people the Administration was compelled to put the chances of murder. Not that the Government of Spain would do it, but the Government is so powerless to maintain order that the ships of a friendly nation are unsafe in her ports, and might be overwhelmed by mobs and murder have taken place.

"Suppose the message had gone to Congress yesterday, and suppose that last night the blood of that distinguished and chivalrous gentleman from Virginia had soaked the soil of Cuba. What would have been the verdict of the American people against the Administration? If there is a man in the House so far forgetful of his dignity as an American citizen of the humblest character to intimate that the President has been guilty of juggling a thing like that, I will not answer it.

A Partisan Issue Raised.

"Mr. Speaker, I did not suppose that in this American Congress it was necessary that I should make an explanation in order to defend the President of the United States from an insinuation like that. I am glad that the purpose of the opposition is now fully and clearly disclosed. I am delighted that because of a little change in the programme, wholly unimportant except as it strengthens the daily augmenting power of the United States—a change made under stress of circumstances that would have controlled any civilized nation—I am delighted that the gentleman from Ohio has given us notice that every occurrence now and hereafter is to be taken advantage of for party purposes; and I am delighted that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Bailey) has two or three times now, on each succeeding day, pointed out with great delight that there are differences of opinion on the Republican side of the House.

"I suggest to the gentleman that when he opens a recruiting office to get volunteers to pass under his banner to fight the Administration he had better make a contract for the rent of his quarters from day to day, as he probably will not need them very long in the future.

"Here comes a matter which the whole world will say governed the Administration as it ought to have been governed; and the world will be notified to-night that the President has been assailed by a distinguished Representative on the floor, his motives impugned, his integrity censured, the whole action charged as being instigated by criminal purpose, and this in a body that boasts that it is going to stand by the Administration.

President's Power in War.

"Now, gentlemen, let me tell you another thing. This war will be fought under the banner of the Republican Administration of this Government or it will never be fought at all. We may differ about how it ought to be inaugurated, and honestly. Some of you may have an opinion different from mine; and I honor you for that. But when the time comes the Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States will command the column that will crush Spain, or it never will be crushed.

"Again: You will discover as you go along that the enemy on the other side—the opposition—are putting forward matters of legal interest—taking a position to-day that they did not take two years ago. It is not yet two years since it was proclaimed by the great Democratic lawyers of the Congress of the United States that there was no power in the Congress of the United States to recognize the independence of a foreign country; labored arguments filled The Congressional Record to show that such recognition was not within the power of Congress, but lay exclusively, under the Constitution, in the hands of the President. But, however that may be, when war is declared the President of the United States becomes at once vested by the Constitution with the power to conclude treaties with foreign countries; and he is at all times the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States.

"I have no more doubt that we are going to war than I have that we will live until next week. I may be mistaken. I pray to God that I may be mistaken. But I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we will go to war on a declaration substantially of Congress. My influence will be given for peace for whatever it is worth. My influence will be given to avert war, but the time is up, in my humble judgment, when we can avert it, and if peace shall prevail it must come from the action of another country rather than our own.

No Turning Back Now.

"Our position is taken and we cannot recede. But let the policy of this Government be such that when the tocsin of war shall have sounded all the civilized world will say, 'America is right.'"

After Mr. Grosvenor concluded his remarks Mr. Bailey took the floor for a brief speech, in which he quoted several utterances of Mr. Grosvenor to show that the latter had shifted his position. He first quoted from one of Mr. Grosvenor's speeches of a week ago, in which he declared that the Administration would, when the time for action came, be for independence and armed intervention; but two days later he said in an interview independence without armed intervention, and now he said armed intervention without independence.

Then turning his attention to some of Mr. Grosvenor's remarks, Mr. Bailey indignantly repelled the idea that if war came it was to be a Republican war. "It will be a war of the people of the United States against Spanish tyranny on the island of Cuba," said he, amid tumultuous applause.

After some further debate on the Army Reorganization bill, Mr. Hull's motion to strike out all but the first two sections of the bill was carried. The bill was then recommitted. Yeas, 150; nays, 61.

At 5:50 P. M. the House adjourned until Monday.

McKinley's Course Approved.

HACKENSACK, N.J., April 7.—The Bergen County Republican Committee met this afternoon and elected Mayor William McKenzie of East Rutherford Chairman in place of David D. Zabriskie, who resigned upon taking his seat as County Judge. The committee passed a resolution expressing the hope that Cuba would soon be free, and approving President McKinley's conduct of the negotiations.

WAR TALK IN THE SENATE.

Discussion of Preparations for Hostilities—Mr. Morgan Thinks We Have Cause to Attack Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Some sharp war talk was indulged in by the Senate to-day while the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was under discussion.

When the bill was taken up the question pending was upon an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) to appropriate $200,000 for the improvement of Mobile Harbor in order that warships might reach the wharves to coal and to receive other supplies. It had been pressed by the Alabama Senator as an emergency war measure.

Mr. Pettus, in support of his amendment, said it had received the approval of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, made a point of order against the amendment, although he expressed his entire sympathy with all proper measures for the National defense. He said the rule to exclude this amendment was entirely proper. He understood, he said, that if this amendment should be adopted, other similar amendments, all based upon the idea of National defense, would be offered. This would open the entire field of river and harbor improvements. To this appropriation the Appropriations Committee was opposed unanimously, although every member of the committee would go to any length in support of the National defense.

Morgan Angers Allison.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) made a sharp attack upon the Appropriations Committee, charging that the committee exercised too great power, usurping power that did not legally belong to it. Then he added:

"I want to say to the Chairman of the committee, (Mr. Allison,) for whom I have always had the greatest respect and whose conduct of the affairs of the committee I have admired for many years, that he had better look out or the Senate will dissolve that committee and distribute its business among the various committees of the Senate, and I will be one to help do it."

"As for the threat implied by the Senator from Alabama," interjected Mr. Allison, hotly, "if I know myself I do not crave the work that is now imposed upon me by the Senate. If the Senate wants to dissolve the committee, it may do so without delay."

Mr. Morgan, resuming the discussion, said that already we heard of a great coal combine to control the price of coal to be supplied to the Government at Southern ports. He hoped the report was not true, but he realized the opportunity for such a treasonable spoliation of the Government. He pointed out some of the advantages of opening the coal fields of the South by the improvement suggested in the pending amendment. The Government would thus be enabled to obtain its coal in any quantities at reasonable rates near the theatre of action in case of hostilities.

"I do not know, Mr. President, whether war is coming or not," said Mr. Morgan. "I have never myself done anything that might involve this country in war, but it seems to me that the sworn testimony now before the Senate is sufficiently strong to compel us to strike in defense of the honor and dignity of the country and in memory of our dead seamen shrouded in the mud of Havana Harbor. I am willing to vote for a declaration that may involve us in hostilities because I believe that we have a just cause."

Mr. Morgan was of opinion that if a railroad company had brought the amendment into the Senate it would have passed without a murmur of dissent from the committee, and he did not think that, in the present circumstances, there should be the slightest hesitation to pass it, because, although it had not received the approval of any committee, it had received the sanction of the Secretary of War.

"I am willing," said Mr. Morgan, "to do anything that will succor the United States Navy and strike down the monopoly that seeks to prey upon the Government."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) inquired what, if any, arrangements had been made for the planting of big guns at the entrance of Mobile Harbor, to defend it in case an attack should be made upon it.

Mr. Morgan replied that, as the Secretary of War had recommended the proposed improvement, he doubtless had in mind a provision for the defense of the harbor in the event of need.

Telegram from Mr. Alger.

Mr. Allison had a telegram read from Secretary Alger saying that while he was willing that the appropriation should be made and to be expended within the discretion of the Secretary of War, he thought the outer bar should be left for the present so as to prevent the too ready ingress of foreign hostile ships.

"It is better not," the Secretary's dispatch read, "to open any deep harbors that would admit warships. It would be simply one more place to guard."

On this telegram the Chair overruled Mr. Allison's point of order and submitted the question to the Senate whether the amendment should be considered. A yea and nay vote was taken on this proposition, and resulted in the negative, 19 to 33. The vote had the effect of ruling the amendment out of order.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) providing that it should not be necessary for disbursing officers and heads of departments to submit to the Auditor official telegrams, and that a certificate of the account with the telegraph companies from the proper officer should be accepted by the Auditor, was adopted. Mr. Carter explained that in time of war especially, many confidential telegrams were sent and received by the Government—telegrams that ought not in any circumstances be submitted to the scrutiny of the clerks in the Auditor's office, who had nothing to do with their contents.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) offered an amendment providing for an appropriation of $205,846 for continuing the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Del., and it was agreed to.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) secured the adoption of an amendment providing that of the sum of $300,000 appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, $6,000 should be used for the repair and extension of the levee of the Muskingum River at Zanesville, Ohio.

At 2 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) presented resolutions on the death of his colleague, Senator James Z. George. Those who paid tributes to the memory of Senator George were Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) Mr. Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Teller, (Silver Rep.,) Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) and Mr. Money, (Dem., Miss.)

At 4 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

WEYLER'S MAINE LETTER.

Honore Laine Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—At 11 o'clock there was an informal meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held for the purpose of hearing Honoré Laine, the correspondent who claimed to have a copy of Weyler's letter regarding mines in Havana Harbor.

Mr. Laine repeated the story of the letter which he had heretofore published purporting to have been written by Gen. Weyler to Señor Guzman, in which Weyler predicted before the arrival of the Maine in Havana Harbor that any American vessel going to the harbor would be severely dealt with.

WAR RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Robbins Calls on the Fleet to Bombard Morro Castle.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative Robbins (Rep., Penn.,) has introduced a resolution in the House calling attention to the cablegram from Gen. Lee as to the imperilment of the lives of American citizens if the message should be submitted to Congress before Monday and recognizing Cuban independence.

The resolution declares that a state of war has existed between the two nations since the Maine destruction and directs the President to order at once the North Atlantic squadron from Key West to Havana to demand the safe conduct of all Americans from the island who desire to leave and for the squadron to bombard Morro Castle and close the Port of Havana if the Spanish refuse to comply.

It also directs that the Spanish Government be notified by the President to withdraw her army from the island and her navy from Cuban waters.

Contest Decided for Carmack.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The contested Congressional election case of Patterson against Carmack in the Tenth Tennessee District was reported to the House to-day, House Election Committee No. 1 recommending the seating of Carmack and declaring against ex-Representative Patterson's contest. The committee corrects the vote to make a majority of 590 for Carmack.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS COMING UP.

New Negotiations About Sealing and Other Questions to be Carried On This Year.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is understood that new negotiations are in contemplation between the United States and Great Britain respecting Canadian matters. The Paris award provides that the sealing regulations shall be submitted, at the expiration of five years, to a new examination, with a view to revision, and as that period expires during the current year the United States has proposed that the subject of the revision be taken up.

Lord Salisbury assents to this proposition, but the British Ambassador, under his instructions, has suggested that other unsettled questions between the United States and Canada be made the subject of examination, with a view to determining whether it is feasible to create a joint commission for their adjustment by treaty or legislation. It is stated that the President concurs in this suggestion and that a preliminary conference, with these objects in view, will be held in Washington at an early day.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of San Francisco—JACOB SHAEN.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—J. W. WATSON, Tenth Cavalry; P. E. TRIPPE, Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—R. L. LIVERMORE, Tenth Cavalry; T. M. CORCORAN, Tenth Cavalry; R. J. FLEMING, Seventh Cavalry.

Post Chaplains—J. H. SUTHER of West Virginia, DWIGHT GALLOPE of New Jersey.

Assistant Surgeon in the Navy—EDGAR THOMPSON of Missouri.

HAMILTON POST CAMPFIRE.

Chinese Consul and Several of His Countrymen Among the Guests.

Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182, G. A. R., held its annual campfire last night in the lodgeroom in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Delegations were present from almost every Grand Army of the Republic post in the city, and from the camp of Confederate Veterans. The Chinese Consul, Chung Pao Hsi, and suite, and the newly appointed Chargé d'Affaires from China to Spain, Chong Yin Tong, were among the guests.

The first part of the programme was furnished by professional vaudeville artists. At its conclusion addresses were made by Major James E. Graybill and Col. Bessler, both of the camp of Confederate Veterans.

SENATORS URGE HARMONY

Conference of Conservatives Held to Promote Acceptance of the President's Plan.

OPPOSITION NOT OVERCOME

Advocates of Recognition of the Existing Government of Cuba Proclaim Their Intention to Insist Upon Such Action.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A number of the leading Republican Senators, including Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, Hanna, and Spooner, most of whom are classed as conservatives, held a prolonged conference in the room of the Committee on Rules to-day after the adjournment of the Senate. The purpose of the meeting was to devise, if possible, a plan whereby the action of the Senate on the Cuban situation will be harmonious.

The Senators desire that whatever position is taken by the Senate after the receipt of the President's message on Monday shall be as nearly unanimous as it is possible to have it, and they are devoting themselves especially to formulating a resolution upon which a general agreement can be secured. This they find to be a difficult task, in view of the fact that the Senate divides upon the question of independence. All appear willing to concede the necessity for intervention, but there is still persistent opposition to the recognition of the present Government.

Some at least of those who take this position have manifested to-day a willingness to yield the one point of expressing the opinion that Cuba should be free, but they have taken a decided stand against the recognition of the present Cuban Government, which is, they contend, a decidedly mythical and unsubstantial institution, so far as the people of the United States are informed. Their opposition has settled upon the second of the declarations of the Foraker resolution, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island."

Most of the conservatives announce themselves willing to accept as a compromise the first section of the Foraker resolution, which reads:

"That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

They claim, in addition to other arguments, that to recognize the existing Government would be to establish a bad precedent, and that it is far preferable to declare for the right of freedom and leave to the President the duty of recognizing whatsoever Government he shall see proper after the Spaniards shall be driven from the island.

The Senators who were in conference today considered this proposition, together with other suggestions calculated to secure harmonious action on lines such as they consider wise. They desire, above all things, that there shall be no friction in the open Senate, and they probably will seek to have the form of the resolution determined in secret session, which will have some of the binding effect of a party caucus.

The advocates of the recognition of independence will oppose the change proposed in the Foraker resolution and also will antagonize the plan to decide the question behind closed doors. They claim to have a majority of at least twelve for recognition of the present Cuban Government.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS RESTIVE.

Over One Hundred of Them Pledged to Action on Monday, Message or No Message.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The movement to organize the Republicans in the House who favor immediate intervention in Cuba, with a view to enforcing action if the President fails to send in his message on Monday, made progress to-day. The steering committee appointed at yesterday's meeting of the dissenters held two meetings to-day, at each of which reports were received of the canvass being conducted by the committee.

Representative Lorimer of Illinois, who is one of the most active members of this committee, said to-night that over 100 Republican members had been seen and had agreed to stand together for prompt action not later than Monday. If the President does not send in his message on that day, Mr. Lorimer said, these members will see that action of some kind is taken by the House. "We believe the time to act has come," said Mr. Lorimer. "We will wait on the President until Monday, but we won't wait any longer than that."

It takes only twenty-four votes, in addition to those of the Democrats and Populists, to make a majority, and as the so-called "reconcentrados" now claim 100 Republican members, they expect to be able to force the question before the House, in spite of the Speaker's opposition. No written pledge to this course is being circulated, but the steering committee is making a close personal canvass of the members and securing oral assurances of their sympathy with the movement.

Representative Lorimer said that many of the members with whom he talked to-day declared that the United States ought to drive Spain out of Cuba and take the island herself as a punishment for Spain's destruction of the Maine. "It is not so much Cuban independence that they are interested in," he said, "as reparation for the wanton destruction of the lives of the 266 American sailors who sank with the Maine."

Mr. Lorimer said that they had no assurance that the Democrats would cooperate with them to enforce immediate intervention. "I find," he said, "that many members on the Democratic side are talking about a recognition of Cuban independence without armed intervention. They say the insurgents will achieve their own independence if we will recognize them." It is not doubted, however, that the Democrats will vote with the dissenting Republicans to bring the question up for action, if the President asks another postponement.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Centre Brunswick, Ernest L. Brust; East River, George C. La Tourrette; Johnsburg, George R. Smith.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The residence of Charles K. Lord, formerly Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 1,214 St. Paul Street, was gutted by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The members of the family escaped. Loss, $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

5:15 A. M.—104 Bowery; Columbia Opera House; damage, $10.
11:30 A. M.—83 Warren Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.
12:30 P. M.—343 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; James Jarvis; damage, $25.
12:35 P. M.—27 East Broadway; unknown; no damage.
3:00 P. M.—18 Prince Street; Samuel Steiner; damage, $100.
3:50 P. M.—331 Greenwich Street; Jacob Weeks; no damage.
3:45 P. M.—372 Tenth Avenue; unknown; damage, $100.
6:40 P. M.—427 West Thirty-sixth Street; N. Koenig; damage, $200.
8:15 P. M.—2,715 Eighth Avenue; Daniel Purdy; damage, $25.
8:20 P. M.—20 Willis Street; Peter Mack; damage, $50.
8:25 P. M.—144 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; Bernheimer & Schmidt; damage, $10,000.
8:30 P. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Depot Place; city property; damage, $150.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

STATE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Adams Says the Preliminary Expenses Were $272,082—Lyman E. Cooley as Advisory Engineer.

ALBANY, April 7.—The examination of State Engineer Adams by the Canal Investigating Commission was continued to-day. Mr. Adams testified that the preliminary expenses for engineering up to Dec. 1, 1897, were $272,082. He considered that expense necessary. Consul Blackmar then read from the 1876 report of former State Engineer Van Buren on the survey of the canals made under his supervision. The report stated that the survey was very complete, and that the records of it were filed in the State Engineer's Office for future reference. The survey cost $14,988.

Mr. Adams said the records of that survey were valueless for the canal improvement. They merely showed the cross sections of the canals and the elevation of their levels.

He had not been able to find any reference in that survey to the condition of the vertical walls, slope walls, and structures. He next stated that it took two years to make the Van Buren survey, and added, "We should have been derelict in our duty if we had taken as much time to make the survey. Of necessity the survey was made in Winter, which added greatly to the expense."

At 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken until Monday next.

The appointment of Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago as advisory engineer was announced.

SALES OF LIQUOR TO WOMEN.

Moral View of the Bill Aimed at Department Stores.

ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Black gave a hearing to-day on the bill of Senator Page prohibiting the sale of liquor in department stores. It was opposed by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who represented several department stores, and was advocated by S. J. O'Hare, who appeared for the State Liquor Dealers' Association; L. J. Callanan of the Retail Grocers' Union of New York City, and others.

Gen. Tracy held that the bill was both unjust and unconstitutional. Mr. O'Hare argued that the safeguarding of the morality of women was the fundamental object of the bill. He presented to the Governor several flasks of liquor which, he said, were sold to women in department stores and drunk by the purchasers.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $100,000 to put in operation the act to abolish grade crossings.

Also—Appropriating $2,000 for the erection of a monument in Newport, R. I., in memory of Christopher Greene and Ebenezer Flagg.

Mr. Weekes—Making it unlawful to possess game during closed seasons, no matter where it is obtained.

Senator Chahoon—Appropriating $77,252 for the erection of a building for insane convicts at Clinton Prison.

Mr. Burr—Appropriating $8,000 for horticultural investigation at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

Kings County Traction Company.

ALBANY, April 7.—Attorney General Hancock will give a hearing at noon next Tuesday on an application made by several stockholders of the Kings County Traction Company for permission to commence an action in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for that company. The company is about to be dissolved, and the applicants allege that the officials are so under the influence of the persons having control of the Nassau Railway that a receivership is necessary for a fair and equitable dissolution.

LEITER SELLS WHEAT ABROAD.

Another 4,000,000 Bushels Disposed of in Two Weeks—Armour Gives Up the Fight.

CHICAGO, April 7.—While the trade is closely following daily developments in the international difficulty to the exclusion of most other matters, Leiter has been gracefully worming out of his big wheat deal. Within the last two weeks Leiter has sold nearly 4,000,000 bushels of wheat abroad and has just engaged vessel room for 900,000 more.

This consignment is exclusive of the 4,000,000 bushels unloaded during the early portion of the year. Tuesday 226,000 bushels of wheat were shipped; yesterday 150,000 were sent in the same direction, and to-day the figures will not be very much out of that line.

Prospects of war have turned out to be a bullish factor in favor of Leiter, and Armour has declared an armistice. The statements that a deal has been made for peace between Leiter and Armour are not believed so generally as the story that Armour has covered his short interest. He cannot get any contract grade wheat in the Northwest, and has accepted the only alternative left—namely, to retire from active contest with his young competitor, who has corralled all the wheat.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:32	Moon rises...9:14

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:28	Gov. Isl'd	8:38	H. Gate	10:27
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:49	Gov. Isl'd	9:08	H. Gate	10:52

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 8.		
Colorado, Port Royal, &c.		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hildebrand, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SUNDAY, APRIL 10.		
Mexico, Progreso	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April §10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April §11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, March 12; Sydney, March 14; Auckland, March 19, and Honolulu, March 30, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Almeda, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Monday, April 11. Mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver are due in New York Saturday, April 9.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 8.

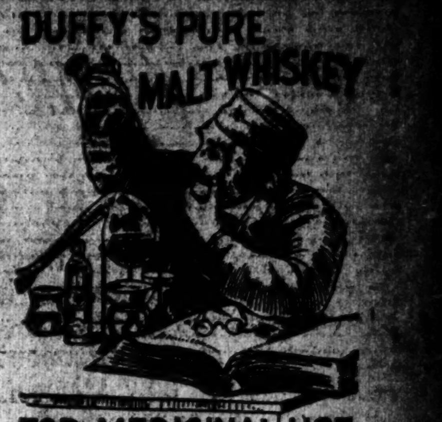
Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 5.
Britannic, Liverpool, March 30.
Croft, Dundee, March 23.
Finance, Colon, April 1.
Gate City, Savannah, April 5.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Menensha, Galveston, April 1.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, March 27.
Siberian, Glasgow, March 26.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, April 1.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 2.
Paris, Southampton, April 2.
Tallahassee, Jacksonville, April 6.
Venezuela, La Guayra, April 3.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.

Aller, Gibraltar, April 1.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 5.
Europe, London, March 26.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 2.
Vincentia, Gibraltar, March 26.



DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

A Dull Stupid Feeling, A Bad Taste in the Mouth, A Loss of Appetite, Sinking at the Pit of the Stomach, Headache, Pains in the Muscles and Joints, Feverishness, can all be avoided by the use of this great whiskey.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

Young Bros.
199 Broadway, 365 Broadway, 1197 Broadway near 29th St., 1361 Broadway
605-607-609 BROADWAY, COR. HOUSTON ST.
NEW YORK.
371 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

"Easter Styles now ready."
Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00.
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50.
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Buffalo, Hull, March 28.
Galileo, St. Lucia, April 3.
Orizaba, Havana, April 7.
Saratoga, Nassau, April 7.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Allegheny, Port Limon, April 4.
Camatense, Para, March 31.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 7.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 29.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 30.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Lahn, Bremen, April 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 6.
Nueces, Galveston, April 6.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, April 7.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Saale, Bremen, April 4.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.

Arrived—Thursday, April 7.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston March 30 and Key West April 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Bruns, Bremen March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:06 P. M. 6th.

SS Irrawaddy, Legg, Trinidad March 29 and Grenada 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Stettin, &c., March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans April 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston April 6, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS City of Birmington, Burg, Savannah April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Vera Cruz, &c., March 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:13 P. M.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Rodham, Sagua March 30 and Matanzas April 1, with sugar to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

Ship Perseverance, (Br.,) McIntyre, Philadelphia April 4, with pig iron in transit to John R. Livermore.

Ship Brodick Castle, (of Glasgow,) Ferguson, Havre 21½ ds., in ballast to John R. Livermore.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 7, 9:30 P. M., northwest, gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Aral, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) for Tampa, &c.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS America, (Br.,) for London.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Ship Main, (Br.,) Robinson, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken April 1 3 miles off Great Basses.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 7.—SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York via Havre, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, (from Trieste,) sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York March 30.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, sld. from Dantzic for New York April 5.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, passed Holyhead to-day.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Capt. Lafrentz, from New York, arr. at Pernambuco April 1.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, sld. from Naples for New York April 4.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from Genoa for New York April 4.

SS Mark Lane (Br.) sld. from Cadiz for New York April 5.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, sld. from Bordeau for New York April 5.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, sld. from Marseilles for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Scindia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Naples for New York, arr. at Messina yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Malin Head, (Br.,) Capt. McKee, from New York, arr. at Belfast to-day.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elcoate, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York for Venice, &c., passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Trieste, &c., arr. at Venice April 5.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS March, (Br.,) Capt. Hitcham, sld. from Palermo for New York April 2.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, sld. hence for New York to-day.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER.

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

A Chance in Capes and Wraps

YOU will remember that our recent unexampled exhibit of Imported Costumes had, as a corollary, an exhibit of Imported Capes and Wraps for Spring wear, from such people as Sara Mayer, Briamont Freres, and others of that class.

We have now selected from those beautiful garments a number which are particularly adapted for afternoon street wear,—the darker shades and the less elaborate models—and offer them for sale at prices which will make them yours in short order. This lot includes some advance styles which appeared ahead of the exhibit, and, of course, all of them are exclusive with us,—in fact, there is only one of a kind. The makers represented are

Sara Mayer, Hubert & Riqueur and **Briamont Freres** of Paris, and **Pach** and **Gerson** of Berlin.

There is little use in trying to describe such exquisite garments. The names of the makers, and the statement that these are carefully selected models of their kinds, will be enough for most people. Prices will run from $12 to $110; many at prices around $35.

The Imported Silk Waists. OF the beautiful Paris-made Silk Waists which were first displayed on the occasion of our Costume Show, there remains some two hundred. These are all displayed in glass cases near the Fourth Ave.-Tenth St. corner of the second floor. We call the show our "Rose Garden." Their beautiful hues and tints massed in what you might call such sweet confusion, give a very flowery aspect to that corner.

They are very rich things, these waists,—you may come expecting bargains, but not small prices. The cheapest is $23,—but then it's worth it, and more. Of the two hundred now here, no two are alike, and the arrangement permits of easy picking.

Handkerchiefs for Easter. THE new handkerchiefs are in, and they carry some instructive hints with them, for the very best have delicately *colored borders*. It's the beginning of a fashion. Pure white will always be perfectly correct, but no longer *alone* correct. The tints are odd and pretty, and as yet used sparingly. There are color printings and color embroiderings, the latter combined with white needle-work.

Some of these are costly,—$50 and even higher. Others cost no more than every-day handkerchiefs. Of the latter, these hints:

At 25c. each—Some sorts edged with footing of lace; and still others that are edged with lace and beautifully embroidered in blue, pink or heliotrope.

At 50c. each—Handkerchiefs with scalloped edges, daintily embroidered in either pink, blue or heliotrope; others are edged with deep footing.

At 75c. each—Finer and handsomer. Handkerchiefs with scalloped edges; prettily embroidered in blue, pink or heliotrope.

A New Handkerchief for Men. THESE are very new indeed,—not more than a day old in the store, and less than a month known in Paris, whence they come. They are of very fine white linen, with a hand-worked hemstitching, and with a beautifully executed hand-worked initial in delicate colors,—pink, gold, heliotrope, blue and other summer shades. The embroidery is decidedly unique and very handsome, and a search through several hundred handkerchiefs reveals no two embroidered alike. One Dollar each, and worth it.

Broadway.

Easter Plants in Full Bloom. ANOTHER large shipment reached us to-day. The first lot was so fairly priced that it was quickly closed out. These are no less beautiful than their predecessors, nor are the figures marked upon them less attractive. Thus:

Lilies, 90c., $2 and $3.
Azaleas, 90c., $2, $3, up to $15.
Hydrangeas, 90c., $1.50, $2 and $3.
Roses, 90c., up to $7.50.
Hyacinths, $1.50 per pan.
Tulips, $1.50 per pan.
Tulips, 50c. pot.
Daffodils, 90c. pot.

Main floor, 9th and 10th Street Aisles.

Onyx Goods—One-third Off. RICHLY made tables and cabinets, beautiful goods, and desirable in every way; nevertheless prices suffer a reduction this morning of about 33 per cent. This is due merely to an adjustment of the stock, which shows too many on hand. The Chief decides to part company with them quickly. Handsome and carefully selected onyx in each piece; frames of solid brass, gold plated. Figures below show both former and new prices:

ONYX TABLES

$7.50, reduced to $5.50; 10x10 in., onyx top.
$12, reduced to $8; 11x11 in., onyx top.
$13.50, reduced to $9; 9x9 in., onyx top; 6x6 in., onyx bottom.
$25 reduced to $18; 14x14 in., onyx top; 12x12 in., onyx bottom.
$35, reduced to $22.50; 20x14 in., onyx top; 18x12 in., onyx bottom.
$40, reduced to $28.50; 14x14 in., onyx top; 12x12 in., onyx bottom; onyx column legs.
$60, reduced to $40; 20x14 in., onyx top; 18x12 in., onyx bottom; onyx column legs.

ONYX CABINETS

$25, reduced to $18; 3 shelves.
$35, reduced to $25; 3 shelves.
$45, reduced to $30; 4 shelves.
$60, reduced to $45; 7 shelves.

Extra heavy onyx cabinets with onyx columns for legs.

$100, reduced to $75.
$150, reduced to $100.
$250, reduced to $150.

Basement.

Miniature Fra Angelicos. BEAUTIFUL miniature reproductions of paintings by that famous artist; handsomely framed. These are very appropriate for Eastertime gifts. $1 to $6.

Main floor, near Book Store.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

COLUMBIA BOYS TO ENLIST

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held in Spite of President Low's Refusal to Provide a Room.

TO JOIN THE NAVAL MILITIA

Thirty-four Hand in Their Names—A Letter from the Rev. Dr. Van De Water—A Speech by Commander Stayton.

The students of Columbia University held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon to form a division of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia of the State of New York. Early in the day a request was sent to President Low that he assign a room where the mass meeting could be held. The President answered that he was not at all in sympathy with the movement, and consequently could not assign a room for the purpose. As a result the students, without consulting any officers of the university, held the meeting in the temporary gymnasium, in the vault between Schermerhorn Hall and the Physics Building.

By 4 o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting, the gymnasium was filled, between 200 and 300 students being present. The first speaker was H. L. Satterlee, '83 college and '85 Law, a Captain in the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia. He said that the students of Columbia should no longer hesitate to join the Naval Militia; that delaying and long-winded resolutions should be left to Congress, and that the men of Columbia should now prove themselves worthy to be students of the institution that had graduated such men as John Jay and Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Satterlee then read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and also Chaplain of Columbia:

April 7, 1898.

Mr. H. S. Waterman, Class of '99, Columbia University:

Dear Sir: I regret that church work of an important kind demands my presence to-day at the hour of your proposed meeting, which prevents my accepting your kind invitation to address the students upon the serious conditions confronting our Nation, and the part that academicians ought to take relative to the duties of patriotism.

The obligations of Christianity pressed home to our hearts and consciences at this time by the solemn events commemorated by the Church command that we suffer wrong rather than ever we do a wrong. No less do they demand that when all other resources for peace have failed Christians should gird on the armor and fight against wrong, iniquity, oppression, and evil whenever they must.

If my next-door neighbor persisted in beating his wife and in mercilessly treating his children, I would, after failing by other methods to stop him, pommel him with a clear conscience.

The same thing applies to national progress and to continuous iniquity and injustice. With absolute confidence in our President, I say if intervention must come as a last resort and war is inevitable, then our duty is clear.

Columbia with its history of patriotism and academic fervor may well let the country know that her young men are for peace, by milder measures till all resources fail, "then for war and honor." Never have these United States engaged in a more holy war than that which now seems impending. Not for territory, not for aggrandizement, but solely for righteousness, will we take up arms against Spain. Faithfully yours,

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.

The reading of the letter was greeted with three hearty Columbia cheers.

Commander William H. Stayton of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, was then introduced, and welcomed with cheers. He said that he did not come to the meeting to rouse them to enthusiasm in order to have them join the Naval Militia, but he came solely to show the men what a serious thing they were taking upon themselves when they joined the militia. After explaining all the dangers of war and the duties of those who joined the militia, he ended his speech with the remark that the Faculties of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton had all given encouragement to the students to join the navy in case of war, but that the Columbia Faculty had taken no action as yet. Therefore he hoped that Columbia men would come forward and show their patriotism.

After a letter from Instructor Seaver of the Department of Electrical Engineering had been read, and J. A. B. Cowles, the coach of the crew, had made an address, the names of those who wished to join the militia were taken. Those who expressed their intention to join the battalion were C. H. Elmer, James J. Ehrenreich, S. L. Josephthal, W. S. Schlussel, C. Le Moyne Weeks, Henry B. Olmstead, W. E. Mitchell, Charles Hoyt Smith, Henry A. Hooper, Jr., William N. Comstock, William Fowler, H. L. Siegel, H. O. Mosenthal, Frank H. Curry, O. Longacre, J. McKay, P. H. Goodwin, T. Bayles, A. S. Williams, W. N. Clapp, T. Symonds, Arthur Underhill, C. W. Smith, H. S. Waterman, L. Durham, W. A. De Witt, B. Danack, C. Shattuck, C. Beel, S. J. Bruce, A. Brittingham, W. S. Meyer, J. H. O'Shea, and J. M. Schley, Jr.

Besides these, there are many who say that they will probably join, but wish to talk it over with their parents first. The men were told to be at the Arena at 2 o'clock to-day in order to be examined by a surgeon and get their papers.

The Jason's Turret Crippled.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—While workmen were to-day testing the turret of the monitor Jason to ascertain what repairs were necessary the turret spindle broke, making the turret practically useless until repaired.

The Detroit and the Marblehead.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Long said to-day that the Detroit and the Marblehead, which left Key West yesterday, had no important orders, and probably would patrol along the coast.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

El Sol and El Norte Arrive There to be Changed into Armed War Vessels.

MAY BE USED AS TRANSPORTS

The Chicago Can Be Ready in Less than Three Months—The New Orleans and San Francisco Expected To-day.

The steamers El Sol and El Norte, which were purchased by the Government a few days ago, arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon. Constructor Bowles, several officers of the yard, and some draughtsmen went on board the vessels at once and began to plan what should be done with them. They will probably be changed into armed cruisers and may in the event of war be used as transports. The present officers of the vessels will probably be retained, the Captains acting as executive officers and an officer of the navy being put on each boat as Captain. El Norte is lying at the coal dock and El Sol is at Cob Dock.

The collier Saturn is still in Dry Dock No. 1, and has been painted. She is being strengthened below decks and preparations are being made to mount the six and one pounders that she is to carry. She may be floated out of the dock to-day, and the Scorpion, formerly the yacht Sovereign, put in it in her place.

The repairs to the Dolphin's condensers were finished in the afternoon, and she will be ready to go to sea to-day. The navy yard tug Traffic towed a powder boat from Fort Lafayette in the morning, and a quantity of explosives were transferred to the Dolphin.

The Mayflower is at the coal dock receiving her finishing touches. Her guns are all in position, and her torpedo tubes in working order. Some of her stores were put on board during the day, and preparations were made to ship her explosives.

The yachts Almy and Alicia, now known as the Eagle and Hornet, are partly plated. The work on these boats is being rushed along in Dry Dock No. 2. The gun mounts on the Eagle are in place, and, while the platers are at work on the outside, other gangs are at work on the inside. The Hawk is nearly ready to sail. She is painted all over the regulation lead color. Her guns, four six-pounders and two Colt rapid-fire guns, are in position, and her new compass was placed on the bridge yesterday afternoon.

Assistant Naval Constructor F. H. Hibbs, who has charge of the work that is being done on the cruiser Chicago, says the vessel will be ready in less than three months. When finished she will carry four eight-inch breechloading rifles and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire guns. There are in the machine shop for new boilers for the Chicago. Parts of her two main engines, her auxiliary engines, blowers, ventilators, and other apparatus are now on board. The Chicago was built in 1885 by John Roach. Her dimensions are 315 feet length, 48 feet beam, 19 feet draught, and 4,500 tons displacement. She was dismantled about two years ago to be fitted with more modern machinery.

Lieut. Dougherty, formerly assistant to the Captain of the yard, has been named as junior aide to Rear Admiral Bunce, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Lieut. Ward to the command of the Wasp.

The cruisers New Orleans and San Francisco are expected to arrive from England to-day. They left the Thames on March 27, and have been crossing the Atlantic under reduced speed, partly on account of an accident that has happened to the San Francisco's boilers and partly because both boats are short handed. The New Orleans was formerly the Amazonas, and was purchased from Brazil. She brings a lot of ammunition.

RAM KATAHDIN PUTS TO SEA.

Leaves League Island Under Sealed Orders—Lieut. Peck Succeeds Lieut. Daniels as Navigating Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The ram Katahdin left League Island Navy Yard under sealed orders late this afternoon. The ship's destination will not be known until she gets to sea, but it is believed she will go either to New York or Key West.

Lieut. Robert G. Peck, who had been detailed for duty on the monitor Lehigh, was suddenly assigned, just before the ram sailed, to the post of navigating officer of the Katahdin, made vacant by the death this morning of Lieut. David Daniels.

The Katahdin has on her war paint, and is prepared to do terrible execution with her ram should the occasion require. The ram's main battery consists of four guns. She is commanded by Commander George F. F. Wilde, and is manned by a full crew. This is her first trip at sea since she was laid up at the League Island Navy Yard over a year ago.

THE KATAHDIN LOSES AN OFFICER.

Lieut. David Daniels, Her Navigating Officer, Dead at League Island.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Lieut. David Daniels, navigating officer of the coast defense ram Katahdin, died this morning on board the ram while she was at the League Island Navy Yard. Lieut. Daniels had been suffering from diabetes for several days and had been confined to his berth since Tuesday.

His body was sent to the United States Naval Home in this city, where it will be prepared for shipment to Annapolis, Md., where his widow lives.

Lieut. Daniels was forty-two years of age, and has been navigating officer of the Katahdin since the ram was placed in commission on March 10 last. Previous to that time he was teacher of navigation at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

DELAWARE ICE BOATS OFFERED.

Resolution of Philadelphia City Councils—The Lebanon Purchased.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The City Councils this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution tendering the use of the three city iceboats to the Government. The boats are used on the Delaware River for breaking up the ice in the Winter time and keeping the channel clear. They are powerfully built craft over 200 feet long and are fitted with electric searchlights. In the event of war they would be useful for freight purposes.

The steel steamship Lebanon of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's fleet of colliers has been purchased by the Government and will be taken to the Boston Navy Yard to-morrow and prepared for her new work, which will consist of supplying the fleets of warships with coal. The Lebanon is 246 feet long, 37 feet wide, 23 feet deep, and was built in this city in 1894. She is considered a fast vessel of her class; has a large coal carrying capacity, and can, in addition, tow coal barges.

ST. LOUIS NAVAL RESERVES.

Capt. Hunicke Called to Washington—Class of '92 for Duty.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Capt. Felix Hunicke, commander of the St. Louis Naval Reserves, has been called to Washington for a conference with Secretaries Long and Roosevelt. It is not known here what his mission is, but it is believed that the officials want a statement as to the number and condition of the reserves.

All members of the Annapolis class of '92 have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty. When the class graduated there were no places for a large number of them, and they received indefinite leave.

Capt. Hunicke was a member of this class.

The reserves here are well drilled, and are prepared to move to the coast on a few hours' notice. The drill has been very severe the last two weeks.

Munitions on Board the Topeka.

LONDON, April 7.—Some eighty-four packages of quick-firing guns, &c., arrived at Southampton to-day from Havre, and were transported by a special tug to [illegible] board the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes.

ONE ADVANTAGE OF DELAY.

Pointed Out at the Department that Munitions from Abroad Will Have Time to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It was pointed out at the Navy Department to-day that an advantage will accrue to the United States by a short postponement of radical action, since it will assure the safety of recently purchased warships, the delivery of ordnance material now afloat, and the departure from what would be neutral ports of several other vessels recently acquired for the navy. The New Orleans and her convoy, the San Francisco, are expected to reach New York Saturday or Sunday next. They are proceeding leisurely, and it has been calculated that it would take them about fourteen days to make the trip. It is understood that they carry valuable cargoes, including ammunition and general ordnance stores. Consequently the naval officials will be relieved when they arrive at their destination.

It is also expected that the cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, and the torpedo boats Somers and Manly, recently acquired by purchase in Europe, and at English ports at last accounts, will have cleared for the United States before Monday next and so have put themselves out of the danger of detention in case of a declaration of war.

CAPTAINS FOR MORGAN LINERS.

Commanders Brownson, Davis, and Emory Will Be Assigned.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Action was taken by the Navy Department to-day to select commanding officers for the vessels recently purchased from the Morgan Line. These are the ocean steamers El Sud, El Rio, El Norte, and El Sol, and the officers to whom they have been assigned are Commander Willard H. Brownson, now abroad engaged in the purchasing of ships and supplies; Commander Charles H. Davis, Commander Charles J. Train, and Commander William H. Emory. Orders to these officers will be issued to-morrow.

ELECTRICIANS FOR HARBOR MINES.

A Plan to Have Expert Men Available for the Government.

Frank W. Hawley, Vice President of the Cataract General Electric Company and the Erie Canal Traction Company, has a plan which he says will furnish the Government with competent electricians to man submarine mines that may be laid in harbors along the coast in case of war. Mr. Hawley says he can get 1,000 men who will not ask pay for their services, and who will skilfully manage the electrical appliances that connect with the mines.

"These men," said he, "are capable of handling switchboards, and will be ready to operate them with skill. The ordinary enlisted man has no business at a switchboard, and I contend that in time of trouble the Government will need men experienced in electric work. I am prepared to head such an organization. It will be necessary. I have had communication with those in authority, as well as those that are willing to enlist as privates for the purpose of giving their knowledge for the defense of the flag."

Mr. Hawley yesterday received a letter from Secretary Alger, which said: "I have your letter of April 2, inclosing your formal offer to the Government of your services, and have referred it with its recommendation to the Chief of Engineers, who will give it very careful consideration."

Mr. Hawley offered his services without pay.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Engineer Troops Reach Philadelphia to Lay Submarine Mines.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A detachment of engineer troops has arrived in this city and the men are awaiting orders from Major W. C. Raymond, United States Engineer in charge of the Delaware River defenses. They were sent to Fort Delaware, which is located on the west side of the river thirty-three miles below Philadelphia, and their services will be used in connection with the placing of submarine mines in the channel of the river, in order to complete the system of defenses about Fort Delaware.

It is understood that Major Raymond has everything arranged to put the Delaware River in a good state of defence at a moment's notice. The submarine mines, which are a most important part of the defences, are ready to be anchored at the points selected, and the guns so far mounted at Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, the latter on the New Jersey side of the river, are considered sufficient, in connection with the mines and the carrying out of other plans, to prevent any hostile fleet from ascending the river.

The location of the mines is kept a profound secret. It is said, however, that they will be placed in the channel at various points between the two forts and deep water in Delaware Bay, covering a distance of several miles. It is also said that a project has been discussed for planting mines at the entrance to the bay, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen.

ENSIGN HOFF'S WORK IN LONDON.

To Investigate a Report About Mines in Havana Harbor.

BOSTON, April 7.—Ensign Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., has been detached from duty on board the nautical training ship Enterprise, at the Charleston Navy Yard, and ordered to report for duty as aide to Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the Naval Attaché of the Embassy in London. He will proceed there at once.

It is generally understood in naval circles that Ensign Hoff will make an investigation into the recently published report that Joseph P. Gibbins of London supplied and laid mines for the Spanish Government in Havana harbor.

FATHER CHIDWICK GETS ORDERS.

The Maine's Chaplain Assigned to the Cincinnati.

Father John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, has been assigned to the cruiser Cincinnati, now at Key West, and will leave St. Stephen's rectory and his New York friends on Sunday morning to go South to join his new charge. His orders came yesterday.

His departure on Sunday will be a special disappointment to many of his friends, who hoped to see him celebrate solemn high mass in the morning and to be celebrant at vespers at 4 P. M. in St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, and who feel that, in view of the impending war cloud, they may never see him again. His place as celebrant will be taken by the rector, Father Charles H. Colton. Father Francis McCarthy, S. J., will preach.

The St. Louis's Men Would Serve.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter, signed by the Captain, officers, and crew of the American Line steamer St. Louis, offering their services to the Government in case the vessel is pressed into service in the event of war. The letter was mailed previous to the departure of the vessel yesterday from New York.

Enlistments for the Artillery.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Reports received show that up to this time there have been recruited 900 men of the 1,600 needed to fill the two artillery regiments recently authorized by Congress. Secretary Alger has made an additional allotment of $150,000 for the use of the Ordnance Bureau, the money to be spent for ammunition and projectiles.

Ambulance Vessel at Newport News.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The ship Olace, designed to be transformed into an ambulance vessel for the use of the navy in case of war, arrived at Newport News this morning from New York. It will take about two weeks to put her into condition for the purpose for which she is intended.

Malt-Nutrine

induces restful slumber. It soothes the nerves and strengthens the entire system. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Three Big Hamburg-American Line Steamships Offered to the Government.

TO INSPECT FURST BISMARCK

Negotiations May Be Resumed for the Columbia and Normannia—Three Dominican Gunboats Under Consideration.

It was announced yesterday by General Agent Boas of the Hamburg-American Line that, acting upon instructions from his company, he had on Saturday last made to this Government an offer to sell the passenger steamers Columbia, Normannia, and Fürst Bismarck. There was a time limit set upon the offer of the two first-mentioned vessels, and this limit, Mr. Boas said, expired on Monday. This, however, would not prevent further negotiations for their purchase if the United States Government should make an offer for them. The offer of the Fürst Bismarck still holds good.

Mr. Boas refused to say what figure had been placed upon the vessels. He said that the Hamburg-American Company had a perfect right to sell its vessels to whatever persons or country it chose, and that it was not in the power of the German Government to prevent such sale.

It was said at the offices of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers that that body had received a telegram late Wednesday afternoon containing instructions to look over the Fürst Bismarck upon her arrival here, April 22, and to report upon her general adaptability to the needs of the Government. The vessel was built at Stettin in 1891. She is 520 feet long, 57 feet 6 inches beam, with a depth of 38 feet, and a tonnage of 8,430. Her average speed is twenty knots.

It is said on good authority that the Government has concluded not to confine itself to this country in its search for vessels as auxiliary cruisers, and that several of the big foreign transatlantic lines have offered to dispose of a few of their boats. The Government, it is said, will purchase steamships wherever it can get them cheapest, and the board has been told that steamships can be purchased from foreign lines for a third less, grade for grade, than the prices asked by American companies. The American concerns say that the cost of building their vessels here was more than it would have been had they been constructed in England. The Atlantic Transport Line, it is said, has offered some of its steamers for sale, but the Naval Board has not considered them thus far.

The board is following up the information given to it a few days ago about a small gunboat, which it was learned yesterday was the Restauracion, one of three similar craft belonging to the Dominican Government. The vessel, which was built a year ago in England, carries a main battery of seven rapid-fire guns, and has a speed of twenty knots an hour. It is learned that a member of the firm of Frame, Alston & Co. of 29 Broadway had gone to San Domingo, where the vessels are now lying, to obtain options on them. The Dominican Consul when seen yesterday stated positively that the Restauracion had not been offered by his Government and was not for sale.

The naval auxiliary board did not inspect any vessels yesterday, but arranged for a series of inspections for the remaining two days of the week. Lieut. Commander Reeder, Chief Engineer Dixon, and Constructor Tawresey will to-day inspect the steamship Irrawaddy of the Trinidad Line, and her purchase for us as a collier is practically assured. She, with the steamers Saturn and Lebanon, will complete the desired fleet of colliers. There yet remain two vessels to be secured as distiller ships and two as repair ships. One other tug is needed for general use at the League Island yard.

Members of the board will inspect to-morrow at Philadelphia the International Navigation Company's steamer Illinois, and the big steam pilotboat Philadelphia. The price of the latter vessel has been learned to be $100,000, but the board will, it is understood, insist on a further reduction. The steamers Matteawan and Catania, inspected on Wednesday, were found unsuitable for the service required of them, and will not be considered further.

ALL EXPECTATION AT KEY WEST

Officers of the Fleet Confident Hostilities Will Come—Alleged Plan of Manoeuvres in Attack.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 7.—Conditions here have undergone a decided change within the last twelve hours—in consequence of the Washington advices as to Consul General Lee's approaching departure and the firm attitude of the Administration—from the disappointment and chagrin that followed yesterday's pacific advices from Madrid. The latest news has aroused the bellicose spirit to a greater degree than ever. Naval men believe that a conflict is a question of a few days only, and the long delay has merely increased the ardor of the men, who are constantly in readiness for a call to quarters.

The enthusiasm is especially marked on board the flagship New York. When the news was conveyed there this afternoon Capt. Sampson maintained his customary reticence, but the other officers were confident that it meant hostilities unless there should be a complete surrender on the part of Spain, which is now regarded as remote.

It is reported that orders have been received from the Navy Department on the plan of action. According to the report, these provide that in the event of a blockade of Havana or Matanzas, the first line of battle nearest the shore will be composed of torpedo boats and tugs; the second of cruisers, such as the Marblehead, Detroit, Cincinnati, Nashville, and the gunboat Helena, and the third, of the battleships Indiana and Iowa and the flagship New York.

It is said that in case of an attack on the American fleet by any small vessels, these will be engaged by the first two lines, the plan being to afford the greatest protection to the battleships from the torpedo boats of the enemy. Should the attack be by a superior force, such as the Viscaya or the Almirante Oquendo, the first two lines would retire, leaving the attacking vessels to be engaged by the battleships.

While it is accepted here as a foregone conclusion that this plan will be executed should necessity arise, it is said to come from the department more as a suggestion than as an order, and Capt. Sampson has full authority to vary the plan or ignore it at will and to follow the lines laid down by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the great naval authority.

The Mallory Line steamer Comal has arrived from New York with a cargo of provisions and 800 cases of ammunition for the fleet, which have been in process of transfer throughout the day. She brought also several six-pounders, which will be mounted on the Mangrove. The latter is expected from Havana to-night or to-morrow, and in the event of war will probably serve as a dispatch boat.

Capt. Sampson, commander of the United States fleet on the North Atlantic station, received orders from Washington yesterday to be ready to sail at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. These orders were countermanded later in the day.

When the cruiser Nashville went on patrol to-night she was literally stripped bare—rails, ventilators, and stanchions were gone—and she was in perfect fighting trim, ready for any eventuality.

FLYING SQUADRON READY.

The Texas Arrives—Her Improvements—Cleaning the Massachusetts.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 7.—The flying squadron is ready for action and complete in all details, except the possible addition of a dispatch boat and a hospital boat.

The battleship Texas to-day signaled her arrival and the practical completion of the squadron by the usual salute to Commodore Schley of eleven guns, answered by nine guns from the Brooklyn.

The Minneapolis, with the assistance of pleasant weather, has succeeded in completing her painting.

"The Texas," said Capt. Philip, to a reporter, "is ready for sea at an hour's notice and ready to fight, and all rumors to the contrary, I believe she will show herself to be the [illegible] ship in the ocean."

The improvement to the turrets of the Texas allows her 12-inch guns to be fired about once in every three minutes, instead of, as formerly, only once in every eight minutes.

The Massachusetts will finish cleaning to-morrow. All of the ships are practically cleared for action.

EUROPE HOPELESS OF PEACE.

Dispatches from All the Capitals Indicate that Hostilities Are Imminent.

LONDON, April 8.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with "an American diplomatist permanently in England in a high official position," who is represented as having said:

"The situation as to Cuba is more strained than ever. The idea that the delay of Mr. McKinley's message to Congress is a peaceful indication is quite erroneous. No doubt Gen. Woodford is making a final attempt to impress Spain with the necessity of yielding, and Austria is using every effort and giving good advice to Spain, but seemingly all efforts are unsuccessful.

"Personally the Queen Regent is greatly respected in the United States. Every American regrets the position her Government has placed her in; but nothing can prevent a catastrophe unless Spain gives up her unfortunate attitude."

The morning paper editorials on the Cuban situation are all pessimistic, at the most only hoping that the delay until Monday will enable some peaceful influence to work. The Times cannot see how a conflict can be avoided. The Daily News points out that in both America and Spain it is the people and not the rulers who desire war.

The special dispatches from the Continent to the morning papers likewise record the same feeling of hopelessnes of avoiding a conflict. Austrian Minister Hengelmüller von Hengervár has cabled from Washington to the Vienna Government in a very unfavorable tone.

According to a dispatch from Gibraltar to The Daily Telegraph, Spain has contracted with certain firms for a quantity of English coal for her fleet at Cadiz at the fabulous price of 45 shillings a ton, owing to the Welsh strike.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Lokalanzeiger publishes a conversation with a Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, who expressed a belief that his company would reap large profits if war broke out. He said he expected that German vessels would get possession of the bulk of the carrying trade now in the hands of Americans, whose ships would be exposed to the danger of capture.

MACHIAS SAILS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 7.—Just as the Machias was starting for Key West this morning a signal was hoisted from the receiving ship Wabash, requesting that a boat be sent ashore. Commander Merry dispatched one of the Lieutenants to the navy yard landing, where one of the yard officers handed him a package of sealed orders with which he returned to his vessel.

The action is considered important, as it may change the destination of the vessel. The orders were not opened until the Machias was well out at sea, and their contents, of course, remain a mystery. The fact that the orders were received just on the point of the gunboat's departure is considered significant.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 7.—The Race Point life-saving crew reported this afternoon that the gunboat Machias, supposed to be on her way from Boston to Key West, lay off the point for three hours this afternoon, while her crew drilled at the guns. The gunboat had not sailed away at dark.

LATTER DAY SAINTS FOR WAR.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 7.—President Joseph Smith convened the annual conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints here to-day. Seven hundred delegates from various parts of the world reported to the meeting.

The American flag was raised over the building and strong Cuban resolutions were adopted declaring that "much as war is to be deplored, it is nevertheless preferable as a necessary means to the end desired, to a continuance of the conditions that have so long existed in Cuba."

500 Navajos Offer to Fight.

DENVER, April 7.—Gov. Adams to-day received a letter from Robert Mitchell of Cortez, saying: "I have the honor to inform you that 500 Navajo Indians have offered their services to defend the United States against Spain. Having had an experience of twenty years as a scout with the army in the West and with all tribes, I pronounce them the best scouts of the Indian race."

Mines for Southern Harbors.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—Details from Companies A, B, and C, United States Engineer Corps, from Willets Point, passed through Pittsburg to-day bound for Mobile, Pensacola, and Galveston, to plant mines in the harbors. The details will separate at Cincinnati.

Naval Militia in Four New States.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Navy Department was to-day informed that the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama, and Texas are taking preliminary steps for the formation of a naval militia.

Monitor for a Naval Militia Man.

PEORIA, Ill., April 7.—The command of a monitor has been offered by the Government to Commander Harrison of the Illinois Naval Militia.

STYLISH HAT.
YOUNG MAN.

KNOX
NEW YORK

KNOX'S HATS.
Absolutely Correct.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
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Bonbons, Chocolates.
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863 Broadway.

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY BOXES & BASKETS
SUITABLE FOR
EASTER OFFERINGS
CANDIES SENT EVERY-WHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Duke J. F. de Loubat, Paris; Gen. Julius J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

GRAND—Lieut. T. Ashburn, Fort Slocum; George Montgomery, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; Sir H. L. Morse, M. P., Ireland.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Luis F. Corea, First Secretary of Legation, Central American Republic; Gen. Pedro Rimon and Carlos Landa y Escandra, City of Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Stephenson, woolens; C. N. Hanna, notions and furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Anderson, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bloch, I., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Dorion, upholstery goods and carpets; 66 Grand Street.
Doty, L. R., & Co., Catskill, N. Y.; L. R. Doty, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. D. Adams, linens; Sinclair House.
Gross, R., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. J. Gross, fancy goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hardenbrook & Webb, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; C. Cohn, dress goods and silks, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Howland Dry Goods Company, The, Bridgeport, Conn.; S. E. Leonard, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Howland Dry Goods Company, The, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Jordan, upholstery goods; 8 Greene Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods, 699 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; A. Lederer, hosiery; Broadway Central Hotel.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; S. Hirsch, notions and white goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Noah, B., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; I. Noah, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Letchell, stationery; Hotel Manhattan.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Seed, J., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; J. Eddy, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Seelbach, McLaren, Sweeney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. L. Seelbach, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, furnishing goods, 372 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Slutski, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Slutski, shirts; Hotel Imperial.
Techner & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Techner, children's dresses; Hotel Albert.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; R. B. Bunting, notions and furnishing goods, 55 White Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Whitner, K., Reading, Penn.; J. A. Britton, notions, furnishing goods, and ribbons; F. E. Guenther, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

A Railroad Elects Directors.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railway to-day elected the following Directors: W. O. Hughart, W. R. Shleby, J. H. P. Hughart, and T. J. O'Brien, Grand Rapids; Joseph Wood, James McCrea, and J. T. Brooks, Pittsburg; John F. Miller, C. C. Binckley, and Henry E. Robinson, Richmond, Ind.; David Studebaker, Decatur, Ind.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE

This is to Remind You

That a new pair of Shoes for Easter is the proper thing. We are showing some handsome styles for spring and summer, many of them new, and worthy of your examination.

Our "Ideal" Last

SHOWN IN CUT HEREWITH, IS A NEW CREATION ON WHICH WE MAKE TAN AND BROWN VICI KID, FRENCH ENAMEL CALF AND PATENT CALF, ALSO A CLOTH TOP SHOE OF BROWN VICI KID, TOPS TO MATCH, SILK TOP FACINGS AND TINTED LINING.

We have many other shapes and kinds of leather to satisfactorily fit and please the most fastidious. Cata. from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

OUR STORES ARE LOCATED AT
1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway,
43 Cortlandt St., 274 Third Ave.,
2210 Third Ave., 345 Eighth Ave.,
264 West 125th St., 114 Fulton St.,
1367 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 421 Fulton St., 484 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. McKinley's Efforts to Gain Justice for Cuba by Peaceful Means Upheld.

MR. SCHURZ ON WAR'S HORRORS

C. C. Shayne's Amendments Favoring Immediate Aggressive Action Not Seconded—A Further Appeal for Relief Contributions.

Alexander E. Orr presided yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. There was an unusually large attendance, due to the presentation of the patriotic resolutions drawn by the Executive Committee, which have been published. These resolutions assert that the Chamber of Commerce sympathizes with the aspirations and sufferings of the people of Cuba, does not shrink from war if it is necessary for the safety or honor of this Nation, and upholds the pacific policy of President McKinley in trying to gain justice for Cuba by peaceful means.

On the platform were Levi P. Morton and Carl Schurz.

Routine business being waived, the resolutions were read by J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank and a Vice President of the Chamber. Their reference to the pacific policy of President McKinley brought hearty and long applause.

Mr. Shayne's Amendments.

C. C. Shayne said that he was heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed in the resolutions, but did not believe they went far enough. He offered these amendments, which were not seconded, and were by a unanimous vote laid on the table:

Resolved, That while the Chamber of Commerce pledges its support to President McKinley in the present crisis it requests that immediate steps be taken to end the uncertainty which now exists; and be it further

Resolved, That in the negotiations with Spain a demand be made for proper indemnity for the loss of the Maine; and further, that the President be requested to use his efforts to end the Cuban war at once and to obtain complete independence for Cuba by peaceable means if possible—if not, by force of arms if necessary.

H. Wallerstein for Business Men.

H. Wallerstein, in seconding Mr. Simmons's motion to adopt the original resolutions, said that we should commend the patriotic and conservative course pursued by the President. An appeal to arms should be taken only as a final resort after all other means have been exhausted. The speaker in closing, said:

"The business men of New York love their country, they are ready for every sacrifice to sustain its honor and will take up arms to defend it to the last man, but in justice to every American home, and to every woman and child in this country, the life of no American should be sacrificed until the President decides that our National honor demands it. Be it in peace or war, the business men of this city will give the President their most loyal support." [Applause.]

F. B. Thurber made a patriotic address in support of the resolutions, in the course of which he said:

"In the interest of humanity in its largest sense and of the people of the United States I protest against being rushed into war by unthinking clamor. The interest of political parties and of sensational journalism should give way to that of the Nation. Big head lines and imaginative illustrations may sell papers, but they don't count with thinking men.

"If we are lost in the maze of conflicting reports, who can reach us so well as our duly elected Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers? With them rests the responsibility; to them comes all the information. If they say war, let us support them. If they say peace, let us uphold them. That is what these resolutions mean. We are all angry over the destruction of the Maine, but let us not take a step in anger which we may afterward regret. A little time will perhaps make some things clear which are now obscured, and it will do no harm to wait a little. Let us support the President of the United States." [Applause.]

Carl Schurz on War.

Carl Schurz, who was heartily greeted as an honorary member of the Chamber, made the following address:

"I had hoped that this meeting would pass over without my being called upon to say anything, for I have prepared nothing to read to you and have not even thought of anything to say. I do not wish to discuss how far we are justified in declaring war. Neither do I wish to discuss the sufferings of the people of Cuba. I content myself with saying that I am in full sympathy with any people striving for good government, the Cubans included. Neither do I stand here as a peace-at-any-price man. I suppose we have none such among us. But I wish to protest against one thing, and that is the sentiment of war at any price. [Applause.] That is the sentiment which we have to contend with to-day.

"When I came down on the elevated road this morning I read in THE TIMES the following in a dispatch from Washington:

"'The delay in the presentation of the President's message caused great disappointment in Congress and led to a good deal of severe comment on the President's course, to the effect that the Administration was trying'—what do you think?—'to gain time in the hope of averting war.'

"And the yellow journals announced the same fact in much more thrilling language, speaking of Congress and the country being fooled again. Why, gentlemen, are we a civilized people? Have we emerged from the state of the savage Indian, among whom he is the strongest and the greatest who wears the largest number of bloody scalps at his belt? I am not a peace-at-any-price man at any rate. I happened to be a soldier during the late war. [Applause.] I was at Gettysburg, and the day after the battle I rode along the lines to see how the wounded were being cared for. I saw some 10,000 or 15,000 of them, and I saw heaps of cut-off arms and legs six, seven, eight feet high, and I heard the groans of the mutilated and the dying, and I saw the ambulances that carried them away. I heard their cries for help. I have seen the field hospitals filled with those poor fellows in the agony of death. I am not a peace-at-any-price man, but I am always for peace as long as it can honorably be maintained. [Applause.]

"And now, gentlemen, think of what this dispatch means. Members of Congress being dissatisfied with the President and indulging in severe comment upon his course and calling him hard names because it is supposed that he 'wishes to gain time to avert war!' Do you know what that means? Why, gentlemen, must he precipitate war to-day lest to-morrow the last pretext for it may have disappeared? Must we go forth to kill and to devastate and to throw desolation upon the homes of unnumbered people? Is this the civilization of Americans? Are we a Christian Nation? Where is our boasted Christianity when we blame the Chief Magistrate of the Nation for 'trying to gain time to avert war'? [Applause.]

"Is there anything in the history of the country more calculated to raise a blush on every American cheek? If we understand the interest and the honor and the glory of this country, its true patriotism, then we ought to feel that we have every reason to thank God that the country has a President who has kept his head cool in this present crisis. [Cheers and applause.] Therefore, gentlemen, with my whole heart I indorse these resolutions."

The Resolutions Passed.

James Talcott advocated the passage of the resolutions presented by the Executive Committee, and they were adopted.

A. D. Juilliard, John T. Terry, and Frederick D. Tappen were, on motion of Charles Stewart Smith, appointed a committee to nominate officers and standing committees for the annual election on May 5. At Mr. Smith's instance the resolutions of the Executive Committee were directed to be transmitted by telegraph to the President of the United States, to Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

A report from the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement in regard to the measure before Congress amending the Inter-State Commerce act was presented and resolutions deprecating the increase of the powers of the commission were adopted, as were resolutions calling the attention of the Government to advantages to be derived from a reciprocity treaty with Canada and Newfoundland from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

There was a long debate on two proposed amendments to the by-laws of the Chamber, which have been posted since the March meeting. Neither was adopted.

More Cuban Relief Needed.

Charles A. Schieren made the following report:

The committee appointed by the Chamber to solicit contributions for Cuban relief desires to make an earnest appeal for further aid in behalf of the suffering people of Cuba. The country has most nobly responded to the call of the President. Up to date the Central Cuban Relief Committee of this city has received over $100,000 in cash, and upward of 1,500 tons of provisions, clothing, and other supplies. Miss Clara Barton is again in the field with a corps of able workers to supervise the distribution of food and medicine and to attend to the sick and dying in the hospitals. No matter how the Cuban question may be decided, the starving people will need more help. It will take $10,000 per week to continue this work, which may last several months yet. The committee are considering plans to assist the reconcentrados who are able to return to their homes by giving them the necessary implements to till the land, and within a short time make them self-supporting.

The committee desires publicly to thank the transportation companies, both railroad and steamboat lines, for their generous aid in transporting and delivering all goods free of charge. We also thank the generous contributors of money. The generosity of the people of this country toward this noble object is appreciated by all, and especially by the poor suffering people of Cuba.

The President's Policy Indorsed.

The Builders' League of New York held a meeting at its clubhouse, 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night. A resolution was introduced indorsing President McKinley for his attitude in the present crisis. Although the league is a nonpolitical organization, the resolution was unanimously adopted amid great applause.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

George Gould Donates $15,000 to the Enterprise—Other Gifts.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—To-day George Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, visited the Exposition, and was so highly pleased with the progress made in construction work and the apparent magnitude of the undertaking that he donated $15,000 to the enterprise. This makes the total donations of railroads $142,500.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have paid $6,000 into the exposition treasury. The Minnesota Exposition Commission has raised $20,000 for building and exhibit; Missouri has raised $25,000.

TARRYTOWN'S NEW SCHOOL.

Dedication of the Building Observed as a Public Holiday.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 7.—The new Washington Irving High School building was dedicated to-day. Tarrytown made the occasion a holiday, all the stores being closed and business suspended. This afternoon there were exercises participated in by the scholars, teachers, and officials. The Ben Franklin Association of Tarrytown presented the school with an American flag. This evening addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College; James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University; Frank R. Pierson, President of the Board of Education, and State Superintendent Charles R. Skinner.

The school is a three-story brick building, and stands on the site of the old Mott Mansion. It cost about $150,000. On April 18 it will be opened for use.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Defense Will Close Its Testimony Monday or Tuesday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 7.—Frank P. Blair, counsel for Capt Carter, announced to-day that the defense probably would close its testimony before the court-martial Monday or Tuesday. Then there probably will be a week of rebuttal, followed by the arguments. I. Stanton Carter, Capt. Carter's brother, was the first witness on the stand to-day. He said he was at one time in New York with his brother and Mr. Westcott, and Mr. Westcott took Capt. Carter to a bank, took $7,500 from a safety deposit box, and gave it to him.

Major Thomas Handbury of the Engineer Corps, now stationed at St. Louis, corroborated the testimony of other engineer officers in favor of Capt. Carter's engineering methods.

Several Savannah pilots testified as to the great success of the work in the Savannah River, and other witnesses sustained the defense in certain minor points.

ANTI-TRUST BILL IN OHIO.

New Measure Passes the House Without a Dissenting Voice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7.—The House enacted into law to-day without a dissenting vote the Valentine-Stewart Compromise Anti-Trust bill. The new law defines a trust to be a "combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, partnerships, corporations or associations of persons to create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce; limit or reduce the production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or any commodity; prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling, or purchasing; fix at any standard whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled any article of merchandise intended for sale or consumption or to make any agreement to carry out any of these unlawful purposes." A penalty of from $50 to $5,000, with imprisonment from six months to a year, and forfeiture of the charter is fixed.

Had a Case of Smallpox Aboard.

The steamer Karlsruhe, which arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, was detained at Quarantine owing to a case of smallpox among her steerage passengers. She was thoroughly disinfected and allowed to proceed to her dock in Hoboken early in the afternoon. Fifteen steerage passengers who were not sufficiently protected by vaccination were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. The patient was a boy eighteen years old, who had been promptly isolated in the ship's hospital. He was removed yesterday to the Reception Hospital.

Pennoyer's Present Sentiments.

From The Portland Oregonian, April 2.

Mayor Pennoyer is in favor of war at any price. He was found yesterday pacing his palatial quarters in the City Hall and expressing his willingness to sacrifice all his vast wealth to be in President McKinley's place just for a day. It was hinted to him that he has been willing for a long time to make almost any sacrifice in order to attain that place, and was asked what was his special reason for so ardently desiring it at this critical juncture of affairs. "In order to show myself a man," was the reply. "I would declare war at once." Times are changed, and some are changed with them. Old residents will remember that during the great civil war, when the Government was putting forth every effort to preserve our own country from disintegration, there was no more persistent howler for peace at any price than Sylvester Pennoyer.

Dartmouth Mathematical Building.

From The Boston Transcript.

Another building will soon be added to Dartmouth's increasing collection—a mathematical building—the contract for which has just been placed. The contract calls for the conversion of Moor Hall, the small historic structure known many years as the Chandler Scientific Building, into a large, three-story building. The building will be situated on North Main Street, at the northwest corner of the campus, directly opposite College Street. It will be three stories high, with a high French roof, and a finished basement. It is designed to accommodate all classes in mathematics in the academical department and a part of those from the Thayer School. On the ground floor will be a large lecture room, to accommodate 200 students, and recitation rooms.

North and South To-day.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

There are mitigating circumstances in connection with the war flurry. One of them is that the people of the Northern and Southern sections of the country will come to a better understanding and appreciation of each other. The North is learning, and will have thoroughly learned by the time the war cloud has passed, that the South is just as much a part of the great Republic, for all purposes whatsoever as the North and that the latter section has absolutely no ground upon which to claim greater patriotism than the former.

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

A Dispatch from Miss Barton in Havana Received by the Committee Here.

GEN. LEE'S ADVICE QUOTED

He Told All Americans to Leave Cuba Yesterday or To-day—Oranges Sold at Fancy Prices for the Benefit of the Reconcentrados.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, received a cable dispatch yesterday morning from Miss Clara Barton, dated Havana, which read as follows:

"Lee advises all Americans to leave by special steamer Thursday or Friday."

Miss Barton said nothing of the condition of affairs at Havana. She has with her a corps of nine assistants, and it is understood from her dispatch that Gen. Lee's advice for all Americans to leave Cuba extends even to members of the Red Cross Society. Stephen E. Barton, who is a nephew of Miss Barton, refused yesterday to discuss the telegram on the ground that it was a personal message.

"Only yesterday she cabled me of her safe arrival in Havana," he said. "It is true I have answered the message to-day, but I do not care to state the contents of my reply until the committee has had a consultation on the matter. I do not think it proper to make any public display of this matter, as it is a work of charity that is being discussed, and anything of a sensational nature would not be consistent or in harmony with the work."

Safety of Red Cross Workers.

Of the safety of Miss Barton and her assistants, Mr. Barton said: "If they have only the Spanish soldiers to deal with they are as safe as they would be in New York. Gen. Blanco is a member of the Spanish Red Cross Society, and between him and Miss Barton the most cordial relations exist. The emblem of the red cross would be the surest protection to be had."

Mr Barton refused to say, however, whether, from fear of the unrestrained mobs of the Havana streets, the members of the Red Cross will withdraw from Cuba together with the other Americans. A large amount of provisions and supplies for the reconcentrados is now stored in Havana and other Cuban cities awaiting distribution, and this would be promptly seized upon by the rabble unless some arrangement could be made with Gen. Blanco to protect it.

Additional supplies were to have been shipped from this port on the Ward Line steamer Niagara, but the steamer was withdrawn, and 200 tons of provisions were left on the Ward Line pier. Though the committee is having trouble in securing transportation and is becoming overwhelmed with accumulated supplies, it has decided to take no steps toward chartering a vessel until the standing of the Red Cross Society in Cuba is definitely established. Meantime, the work of collecting money and supplies goes steadily forward.

High Prices for Oranges.

The fruit dealers of this city, both wholesale and retail, showed their sympathy for the Cubans in a most substantial manner yesterday afternoon, when E. L. Goodsell sold at auction on the Erie Pier, No. 20 North River, 223 boxes of California oranges contributed by the Riverside, Cal., Chamber of Commerce. Every person connected with the packing, shipping, and selling of the carload of fruit contributed his services free, and the entire receipts from the sale were set aside for the benefit of the reconcentrados. As a result of the sale $702 will to-day be turned over to the Cuban Relief Committee.

The fruit dealers attended the sale in full force. The sale opened with the reading of an appeal to the bidders in patriotic verse by James Clarence Harvey, editor of "The Fruitman's Guide." This aroused much enthusiasm, and the bidding was brisk. The normal price of a box of oranges is about $2.25. The prices bid yesterday ran from $5 up to $20. Many boxes were resold again and again, and one box realized $63, the highest price ever paid for a box of oranges in the New York wholesale trade. Another box sold for $40.50. A remarkable feature of the sale was the surprising generosity shown by the Italian street vendors. A score of these men, to whom a dollar means much, promptly purchased a box of the oranges for $5, an advance of more than 100 per cent. over the regular price. P. J. Kelly, a driver, bought a box of oranges for $5, which he ordered to be sent to Senator Hanna. His wishes will be carried out.

To Store Cuban Supplies.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday gave out the following statement, signed by Stephen E. Barton, President:

In view of the present uncertain conditions confronting the work of relief, the Central Cuban Relief Committee feel called upon to state that should the ports of Cuba be temporarily closed by hostilities or other cause, all supplies coming forward will be taken care of at the Ferry Street Warehouse and in warehouses gratuitously provided by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and held in readiness for shipment to the Red Cross in Cuba at the first opportunity.

The committee will see that any food of a perishable nature is promptly sold and the proceeds invested in non-perishable supplies. The committee trusts that money and other contributions will be continued unabated because of the need still existing.

PASSENGERS FROM HAVANA.

Reports Brought by Those on the Steamer Lampasas.

The steamship Lampasas arrived yesterday from Havana. She brought the body of one of the unidentified victims of the Maine explosion. It was sealed in a metallic casket, consigned to the Commandant of the navy yard. She brought thirty-seven passengers, of whom twenty-six were from Havana, the others being from Mexican ports. Those from Havana were nearly all Cubans, who are naturalized Americans. There were, however, several native Americans, among them Mrs. M. E. Dudley, wife of the United States Marine Hospital Service Surgeon stationed at Havana, who said that her husband could not leave there till ordered to do so. While matters are quiet on the surface, there is an undercurrent of anxiety, she said, among Americans, who are leaving Havana as rapidly as possible.

Joseph N. Escobal, an employe of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, also returned on the Lampasas. The Maine had sunk a foot in the mud since the wreckers went to Havana, he said. While it would be an engineering possibility to raise her, he said, it would not be practicable on account of the great cost.

Gilson Hoyt Willets, a correspondent, was also a passenger.

OMAHA'S MEMORIAL TRAIN.

Twenty-two Cars Start East as a Tribute to Mrs. Thurston's Memory.

OMAHA, April 7.—A memorial train consisting of twenty-two cars laden with supplies for suffering Cubans left Omaha to-day bound for St. Louis and New York—a memorial train representing Nebraska's tribute to the late Mrs. John M. Thurston and a substantial answer to her last appeal for a destitute country.

The supplies had been collected through the enterprise and energy of The Omaha World-Herald, to which paper much of the credit of the undertaking is due. A great demonstration took place at the railroad yards in this city.

Fully 10,000 persons witnessed the departure. The locomotive and cars had been gaily decorated with banners and flags. To patriotic music by the band the special pulled out.

What was true of Omaha was also true of every town and village through which the train sped. A special time card had been arranged for the benefit of those who might wish to welcome it.

Every station platform was crowded, and people stood out in drizzling rain till nearly midnight to cheer Engineer McCarty on his errand of mercy. It is expected that the train will reach New York about next Monday. Besides this magnificent contribution in the way of supplies, Nebraska sent also a check of $3,211.05 to the National Commission at New York City.

Madrid Consul's Precaution.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says: "The papers of the American Consulate have already been intrusted to the care of the British Consulate."

MADRID'S YELLOW JOURNAL.

Startling Information Presented to the Readers of the Pais.

MADRID, April 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Pais telegraphs that he had an interview yesterday with Baron Rothschild, who is alleged to have informed him that he was purchasing a cruiser to present to Spain, that country having "his warmest love and sympathy."

The Pais also furnishes to its readers startling information to the effect that a mob has broken loose in Washington; that the Spanish Legation has been attacked; that the Spanish Minister escaped by jumping through a window, and that the arms of Spain were torn down.

The paper is not regarded seriously; but the purpose of the article is evidently to foment feeling against the American Legation here, and the Civil Governor of Madrid has called the attention of the Fiscals to the matter with a view of stopping the sale of the paper. The city remains quiet.

PHILIPPINE REBELS WINNING.

Spanish Quarters Captured and Three Provinces in Open Revolt.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 7.—War is raging in the Island of Luzon and is rapidly assuming as serious proportions as the rebellion of 1896-7. Attacks were made upon the Spanish quarters at Subigandapalit, the rebels capturing and carrying off large quantities of ammunition.

All the northern provinces are affected. The natives refuse the taxes. Many of the rich natives and half-castes are closing their business places and are preparing to leave the island. The Provinces of Zamabales, Tariac, and Pangasinan are in open revolt.

News has just reached Manila that the telegraph line connecting the cable with Manila was destroyed by the rebels March 7 near Bolinao.

Tampa's Spanish Consulate Deserted.

TAMPA, Fla., April 7.—The Spanish Consulate here is deserted, Señor Pedro Solis having departed for Washington this morning by order of his Government.

"Sol" Berliner Detained.

Solomon Berliner, who was appointed United States Consul at Teneriff Feb. 28 and was to have sailed for his post yesterday, was detained almost at the last moment by a dispatch from the State Department instructing him not to leave New York until he received further instructions.

LIMA BANKERS' NAME FORGED.

Importers and Traders' Bank of New York Asks About Frauds in Kansas.

LIMA, Ohio, April 7.—Inquiry from the Importers and Traders' Bank, the New York correspondents of the local banking firm of Goldsmith & Kalb, this morning led to the discovery that banks at Oswego, Kan., had been victimized out of sums aggregating $1,400 by some one styling himself as Charles H. Brinn, or Charles Bentley, with whom Goldsmith & Kalb never had any dealings.

Neither do they know any such person. Six hundred dollars of the amount was paid on a draft payable to Charles H. Brinn, the signature of Goldsmith & Kalb being forged to it. The remaining $800 were paid on two $400 drafts made payable to C. H. Bentley, with the Lima banking firm's name forged to both. The drafts were dated March 15, 1898. How extensive the forgers' operations have been is not known at this time.

FIRE AT THE LION BREWERY.

$10,000 Damage Done to the Stable, Where 200 Horses Were Stalled.

A fire in the stable of the Lion Brewery Building, on Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, last night did a damage estimated at $10,000. The stable is a three-story and basement brick structure, 140 to 144 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, and 200 horses were stalled on the first and second floors when the fire, which started on the third floor, to which it was confined, was discovered.

John Eckwieler, the watchman employed in the building, saw smoke coming out of the third story windows at 7:15, and turned in an alarm, and the firemen who responded sent in a second alarm and finally a third alarm. Meanwhile the brewery employes had led the horses to safety without any trouble.

Deputy Fire Chief Barrett, who had the third alarm sent in, explained that it was a precautionary step, due to the fact that a disastrous fire occurred in the brewery building three years ago this month and took the firemen fourteen hours to put it out.

The South Suffers by Frost.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 7.—Reports received from all over Tennessee, Alabama, and North Georgia show that the damage done to the fruit and berry crops by the frost of Tuesday and last night was very heavy. In many sections the peach crop was killed and the berry crop cut in half. Early vegetables were killed nearly everywhere. The loss will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Chicago's Woman Poolroom Raided.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A poolroom in the Open Board of Trade building, which is patronized by women exclusively, was raided by the police this afternoon and twenty women who were betting on the races were taken into custody. Many of them were richly dressed and two had babies in their arms. They were all released on bail later in the day.

GIFT OF A SANITARIUM.

Miss Drexel to Found a Retreat for the Benedictine Sisters.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Negotiations have just been concluded in Sioux City, Iowa, for the purchase by Mother Catherine, formerly Miss Drexel of Philadelphia, of the magnificent cut-stone bathhouse and sanitarium at Cascade in the Black Hills for the Order of Benedictine Sisters. If Mother Catherine's plan is carried out the place will be made a sanitarium for the sick and a pleasure resort for the well. The buildings will be remodeled and improved and a hospital and hotel erected. The present sanitarium and bathhouse are pretentious buildings and the plumbing alone—through which item Sioux City became involved in the transaction which resulted in the transfer of the establishment to the "Sisters"—cost $12,000.

The order of Benedictine Sisters was founded by Mother Catherine soon after she took the vows of the Catholic Church. Its object is the education of Indian and negro children. Until one year ago the South Dakota branch of the order had 350 sisters engaged in the instruction of Indian children in the various tribes throughout the State. When Government support was withdrawn these sisters were thrown out of employment and many left without homes. The attention of the mother of the order was attracted to this condition, and on her instruction negotiations were opened with Receiver J. M. Manley of the Iowa Construction Company for the purchase of the properties at Cascade.

When the contracts for the construction of the sanitarium and bathhouse were let this construction company undertook the work of plumbing them. Soon after the task was completed the "Cascade boom" collapsed and the question of collecting the $12,000 plumbing bill became a serious one. When Mr. Manley was appointed, soon afterward, receiver of the construction company he readily entered into a negotiation with the Benedictine Sisters, which promised him a chance of realizing something on this bill. The conclusion of satisfactory arrangements is pleasing to both parties.

According to Mr. Manley, the institution will be one of the most remarkable of the kind in the world. Primarily it will be a home of retreat for the sisters of the order. It will differ little from an ordinary convent in this respect. The hotel will be the same as other hotels, and the hospital and sanitarium will be under the sisters' charge.

Substitutes Ready for Fighters.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Texas has some strapping, robust Congressmen who ought to make good soldiers. Bailey, Ball, De Graffenried, Henry, Slayden, Stephens, and Cooper are men of fine physical powers. And there are some old men at home who would be willing to take their places.

COLD COMFORT FOR SPAIN.

Many Various Sources of English Opinion Sympathize with the United States.

From The London Times.

In this matter, whatever disagreements we may have had from time to time with our Transatlantic kinsmen, our sympathies are on their side. We share their grief at the loss, under such cruel conditions, of a noble vessel of war and a gallant crew. We admire the patience and the reserve of a democratic Government, in circumstances of provocation and in the presence of public excitement which it would only have been too easy to fan into a flame of war. The sentiments with which the majority of the people of the United Kingdom regard the people of the United States, and which, we trust, in spite of passing gusts of temper, are reciprocated at heart on the other side of the Atlantic, are expressed in the cordial verses of the Poet Laureate, which we print in another column. The relation, however, is not, and ought not to be, one of sentiment only. The two great English-speaking communities have immense, permanent, and increasing interests in common, and recent events have strongly illustrated this community of interests in the Far East. Commerce and civilization in those lands and seas mean far more to the English and the Americans, who were the first to open them up to Western intercourse, than they can possibly mean to powers which look immediately and chiefly for political domination and which do not understand the policy of the open door. There never was a time when it was more clearly necessary for all countries that are interested in keeping the trade of the Far East, with all its boundless possibilities of future development, from being fettered by the policy of Continental tariffs to stand firmly together. We can hardly doubt that the American people will take this view when it has been fairly presented to them, and no one can suppose that they are not and will not be more and more a powerful element in the politics of the Pacific. For this reason, if for no other, we should deeply regret to see the United States involved in a war with Spain, which could be of no advantage to either nation and must cripple the strength of both. We shall sincerely rejoice if the anticipations of an agreement for the settlement of the Cuban question, of which our New York correspondent speaks, should prove to be well founded.

From The London Mail.

Mr. McKinley has received the report on the Maine disaster—and the verdict is that she was blown up by some external torpedo or mine. This was the conclusion that everything pointed to, and for the inevitable result of this finding the United States has for the last few weeks been getting ready. No hope of peace can be placed in the fact that Spain is not made responsible. The United States is determined that Cuba shall be free. Spain must give in or fight. The only uncertainty is what moment Spain will choose for the beginning of hostilities. America will, of course, get the best of it—and earn the world's praise for ridding Cuba of a ruthless tyranny. But she would fight at a disadvantage if she had to fight at once.

From The London News.

The purely human side of the question must not be forgotten amid all considerations of mere policy, of which we hear so much. The ordinary American man and woman believe, and believe rightly, that Spanish rule in Cuba is a second negation of God upon earth, infinitely worse than that Neapolitan system to which Mr. Gladstone first applied the term. Gen. Weyler is really a monster, though it seems rather melodramatic to call him so. He has no military genius whatever, but he is as cruel as a crowd at a bullfight. During his period of command in the island he imagined the atrocious plan of shutting up the entire agricultural population in the towns, to prevent them from giving aid and comfort to the rebels with whom they were believed to sympathize. It was done. They were driven in from the country, or shot if they refused to leave their houses. They have ever since been rotting of starvation, and of all the diseases of overcrowding, in the pestilential wynds of the Cuban cities. Their misery is utter, complete, and irremediable by any agency of Spanish administration. American charity feeds and tends them, as best it can, but thousands still perish, as hundreds of thousands have perished since this devilish stroke of strategy was first devised. For the majority of the American people this is the Cuban question—this and no other thing. No wonder the President finds it hard to hold Congress, which so largely represents them, in hand.

From The London Chronicle.

Now let us imagine how we should feel and what we should do were a similar scene of horror being enacted as near to our own coasts as Cuba is to the coast of Florida. Supposing the Channel Islands were in revolt against a Government, which was only another name for systematic, organized robbery—a robbery which had been going on for generations. Supposing that our people owned immense properties in these islands, which were being ruined; that 120,000 soldiers had succumbed to battle and disease in vainly trying to suppress the rebellion; that this had been in progress for three years; that our Government had spent millions in patrolling our coasts to prevent any aid being given to the insurgents; that the people of the islands were being starved and tortured as though they were the subjects of the Sultan, and that the humane efforts of our own Government and people were treated as hostile acts toward the power which held the islands down. This would be a parallel case to that of Cuba, which is almost within sight of the Florida coast, which is wrecked and ruined, and which is yet completely unconquered and unconquerable. We do not wish to say a word at variance with the just spirit of international law, but there is no Englishman living who would not call his Government to intervene in the pure interests of humanity, and, we may add, there is no British Government that we can conceive of which would not have intervened long before now.

The patience of the American Government, the calm and pacific policy of the President, have been beyond all praise. Had the people of the United States been polled on the question, war would have been declared before now; not, as is falsely suggested, because of financial or commercial interests, but on grounds of humanity, and because of the intolerable stench of this open sore close to the borders of the great Republic. The people have, however, been on the whole calm, and have quite wisely supported the President in his humane and friendly methods, while the Speaker of the House of Representatives has, with great tact and energy, suppressed the zeal of Congress. But it is evident that the time of action has arrived, and that President McKinley must take such steps as to challenge in the most direct way the right of Spain to murder her revolted colonists any longer. If Spain, in a word, attempts to resist the provisioning of Cuban starving people from American ports, war there will and must be, quite apart from any treachery toward an American warship. So much is certain.

What will be the attitude of this country can surely admit of no doubt. Whatever may have been our differences with the United States, the heart of our people will go out to the great attempt to be made to liberate an American colony from a cruel yoke. We have no quarrel with Spain, and doubtless our Government will observe neutrality if war takes place. But the careful policy of a Government, right and proper as it is, is not and cannot be identical with the real sympathies of a people, and these sympathies will be manifested in the clearest way. It is not a case for the cold logic of lawyers, but for the warm heart of a people which beats in unison with the cause of humanity. One hears rumors of European leanings of a very different character, but it may be taken as quite certain that Spain will have no allies. She will fight alone, and the end of war will be beyond question the liberation of Cuban soil from her rule.

Perservering Sparrows.

From The Preston (Kan.) Plain Dealer.

A couple of sparrows build their nests every day in the hinge of the iron shutter of the room in the People's Bank building in which Editor Gebhart does the heavy work of the Union, and every night the shutters are closed by the janitor of the building. Of course, that destroys the birds' habitation. But the next morning, bright and early, they are hard at work and by evening pride themselves on their day's achievement. They have been keeping this up for several weeks.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS.

New Yorks Start with an Easy Victory Over the Newarks at the Polo Grounds.

The New Yorks began the preliminary season at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon with a decisive victory over the Newarks of the Atlantic League. A few hundred persons went to see the team, but were not treated to much of a game, as the Newarks are not in very good form and displayed little energy. Manager Joyce used Seymour, Doheny, and Gettig in the box, with the result that not a Jerseyman hit safely. The New Yorks, on the other hand, hit the ball hard and ran the bases well.

Seymour pitched for three innings and was then replaced by Doheny. The reports about the latter's form have not been exaggerated. He seems to be in better condition than any of the other pitchers. Gettig was sent in to pitch in the seventh inning, and displayed plenty of speed. Grady and Hartman appeared to be thoroughly seasoned and played well. Joyce fielded his position cleanly, but was not called upon to field any difficult grounders.

It was the intention of the club to play Wilmot in left field instead of Tiernan, but Wilmot was hit in the right eye with a batted ball while practicing yesterday morning, and it is said that his injuries will keep him out of the game for some time.

Columbia University will meet the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds this afternoon.

The score by innings:

New York	0	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	.	—16
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

THE SEASON AT AQUEDUCT.

Racegoers Will Find Substantial Improvements at the Track.

When the metropolitan racegoers journey to Aqueduct, L. I., on April 25, the opening day of racing in this section of the country, they will find that six months has made a vast difference in the track equipment of the Queens County Jockey Club. President Thomas F. Keilly and Superintendent "Bob" Tucker were the hosts yesterday at the opening reception given at the track, and the score or so of racing men who were present were astonished at the progress that has been made.

The grand stand, which was at an angle that proved unsatisfactory to the spectators, when there was a close finish, has been moved back from the track 60 feet on the east end and 90 feet on the western end, until it is now on an angle of 20 degrees with the finish line, and in a position from which the result in a close finish can be seen to better advantage. The change gives more room on the broad lawn in front of it, and the spectators will not this season be crowded during the running of a race between the grand stand and the track rail, like sardines in a box. Another improvement for which the patrons of the track will thank Superintendent Tucker, is the removal of the old timer's stand in the infield, and the erection in its place of a smaller stand, which will not obstruct the view of any part of a race on the back stretch.

A new clubhouse is being built, and will be ready for occupancy on April 25, when the track opens its gates. While the visitors were at the track yesterday, the Barrett Starting Machine, which will be used on the track this year, was given a trial. It consists of two bands of belting, connected at a weak spot in the centre by a buckle, so that an unruly horse breaking against it would pass through uninjured, and only a few seconds would be required to mend the break. A trigger worked by compressed air is controlled by a rubber bulb in the starter's hands.

CLOVERDALE STOCK FARM SALE.

Brooklyn Buyers of Horses—The Fifteen St. Bernard Dogs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The sale of the blooded stock at Cloverdale farm was continued to-day, and hackneys, coachers, farm horses, carriages, harness, and St. Bernard dogs were disposed of.

A pair of bay cobs, foaled in 1893 and 1897, brought $725. The purchaser was J. Therwin of Brooklyn. Senator John McCarty of the same city paid $625 for a pair of bay mares.

The late Mr. Moore's kennel of fifteen St. Bernard dogs, mainly bred from Belvidere, Monte Carlo, and Queen of Scotland, only brought $223. Young Monte Carlo, by Monte Carlo and Queen of Scotland, brought the highest price of the lot, $40, and Monte Carlo himself was sold for $10.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; five furlongs. Saticoy won, Candleblack second, Rosormonde third. Time—1:02½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; two-year-olds; half mile. Reina de Cuba won, Zacatesa second, Ranier third. Time—0:49¾.

THIRD RACE.—Waterhouse Stakes, for two-year-olds; nine-sixteenths of a mile. Olinthus won, Sevens second, Humidity third. Time—0:56.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Free Lady won, Official second, Ed Gartland II. third. Time—1:29¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. May W. won, O'Connell second, Montgomery third. Time—1:14½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Twinkler won, The Plutocrat second, Mocorito third. Time—1:42.

New Brunswick Driving Association.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 7.—A temporary organization was effected by the New Brunswick Driving Association at a meeting held here this afternoon. The following were elected officers: President—James M. Parsons; Vice President—Dr. C. M. Slack; Treasurer—George H. Deinzer; Secretary—John V. Hubbard. The association will be incorporated. A track a half mile in length, to be used for both horse and bicycle racing, will be built on the Slack farm at Highland Park, which contains twenty-six acres. A large grand stand will be erected, as well as stable and other appurtenances.

Knickerbocker A. C. Entertains.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club held its regular monthly ladies' day at the clubhouse, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. The afternoon programme consisted of exhibitions of swimming in the natatorium. The relay team, comprising H. H. Reeder, W. Rouse, L. H. Parry, and H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr., which won the championship at the recent tournament in Boston, swam 400 feet in 1:23. The evening programme was a vaudeville entertainment by members of the club.

Court Tennis Championship.

E. A. Thomson and J. Suffern Tailer of the Racquet and Tennis Club were the contestants in yesterday's match in the amateur court tennis championship tournament in progress at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Thomson won the match with three out of four games. He won the first two by scores of 6—4 and 6—1. Tailer won the third, 6—4, but lost the final game by a score of 6—4. J. H. Morgan, Boston Athletic Association, will meet Mr. Tailer in to-day's match.

Mr. Little's Gift to Princeton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Ex-Senator Henry S. Little of this city has given $100,000 for the erection of a dormitory at Princeton University. The donation was made and accepted by the Board of Trustees to-day. Mr. Little is a graduate of Princeton, Class of '44.

If all persons who use Whiskey

Were good judges, we would be against the field, and have a walkover at that. If they would make careful comparisons, it would be greatly to our advantage. Of course, analysis would more surely show which brands are reliable. We assert most positively that our

"OLD CROW RYE"

is a straight two stamp whiskey sold in its purity. But be sure and buy it of reliable dealers, as all popular articles are imitated.

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69 Fulton Street.
Also
Broadway and 27th St., N. Y.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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6 Uprights that have been used about four months, $190.00

The Sterling Piano Co.
No. 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN:
OPPOSITE MONTAUK THEATRE.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Majestics

Messrs. Hopkins & Allen, of Norwich, Conn., last October sold us all the Majestic Bicycles that they had on hand at a price that enabled us to offer them at $30, and we thought that wonderfully cheap. They have since decided to retire permanently from the bicycle business, but found they had parts and material enough to make about two thousand bicycles. They are 1897 models, with 1898 improvements, and fitted with 1898 tires, thus practically being an 1898 wheel. We have purchased the entire lot and are now receiving them daily. In order to close them out quickly, we will sell them while they last, at

$25.00 FOR MEN'S

$27.50 FOR WOMEN'S

ALL FITTED WITH CHRISTY SADDLES.

These wheels are recognized as high grade in every particular, and were sold in 1897 at $85 each. They are the best bargains ever offered at these prices.

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126-130 Nassau Street.

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29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

Don't be left behind on a "good enough."

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REMINGTON ARMS CO.
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313 Broadway, 59th Street and Grand Circle, New York
533 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

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1898 Ideals, $40.

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INCREASED STRENGTH,
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The 8 Bells—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Royal Box—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Schoene Galathe—The Little Lambe—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—His Last Appearance—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE JOINT NOTE.

The acceptance of a joint note from the European powers is an innovation in the diplomatic practice of the United States which can be justified only by extraordinary circumstances or by the unusual and extra-diplomatic nature of the note itself. The primacy of the concert of the powers in the affairs of Europe or in the affairs of the entire Eastern Hemisphere even will be admitted by us to be somewhat more nearly complete than our own primacy in the Western Hemisphere. It has been made so by the more frequent occasions for its exercise. But we are impelled to deny the jurisdiction of the European concert in the affairs of our hemisphere not less resolutely than we insist on our policy of complete abstention from its procedures beyond the seas. And since we instruct our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad that joint action with other diplomatic agents is disapproved, our Government pursues a consistent course in choosing to treat with the representatives of other powers severally and not in a body. Joint notes are devices more appropriate to degraded nations and imperfect sovereignties like Turkey and China than to the United States.

The joint note of the powers which the President consented to receive and reply to yesterday, however, is saved from the appearance of an unfriendly and offensive demonstration by two circumstances. One of these is the participation of the British Ambassador as the leading personage in the ceremony of presentation. The other is the appeal made to the American Nation in the note itself to recognize and appreciate its "humanitarian and purely disinterested character." Sir JULIAN'S presence with the other Ambassadors is a satisfactory assurance of the friendly character of the demonstration, for his Government is known to be in cordial sympathy with our own. The appeal to the American people takes the note outside the realm of diplomacy and enables us to look upon it, not as a coldly calculated production of the chancelleries, but as a warm-hearted message from Britons, Germans, Russians, Italians, Austrians, and Frenchmen to Americans inspired by a humane and noble purpose.

One other extenuation of the departure from custom may be supplied by conjecture. If Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, in calling to arrange for the reception of the joint note, had pointed out that it was the purpose of the Ambassadors of the powers at Madrid to present at the same time a joint note of similar tenor to the Queen Regent, and that in the judgment of the powers the efficacy of the demonstration with the Madrid Government would be enhanced by a like and simultaneous ceremony at the White House, President MCKINLEY in the interests of peace would undoubtedly have waived the point of custom and have consented to receive his visitors as one instead of as six.

The evident good-will of the note may be held to excuse defects of form, but we could wish that its authors had called it something else than "a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people." The idea of pressure is not congruous with the friendly purpose of the note. A "pressing appeal" might be understood to convey the unpleasant hint of subsequent and stronger pressure. An appeal to the humanity of the President and of the American people was the object of the communication, but an appeal to the "moderation" of either is an impertinence that is excusable only because it was obviously unconscious. Moderation has been the supreme virtue of the American people in their treatment of the question of Cuba. For three generations nearly we have guaranteed Spain's possession of the island. Not only have we assured Spain that in case any other power attempted to wrest it from her grasp, that she might "securely depend upon the military and naval forces of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering it," but we have also forbidden her to sell or transfer the island to any other European power, so determined were we that this outpost should never fall into the hands of a power able to use it to our hurt. But for the lifetime of one generation Spain has shown herself incapable of maintaining a government in the island. We have borne with her incapacity and its fruits with extraordinary patience until the conditions in Cuba have become intolerable. In the effort to find a remedy we have exhausted the resources of friendly intercourse. To be asked now to show "moderation" is equivalent to saying that we have been hasty and precipitate in the past. No one will dispute the statement that not one of the six powers would have borne for a year what we have borne for thirty. And so zealous have we been for the rights of Spain that we should have gone to war with any of these powers had they attempted to take Cuba from her.

However, the note is well meant and well taken. Whether the kind efforts of the six powers will avail anything depends upon the reception Spain gives to their appeal and their advice. Our own course has been determined on in all moderation and with a deep sense of the obligations of humanity.

We hope the Madrid note will accomplish its purpose. We hope also that no future occasion will arise when it will be thought advisable for the President of the United States to receive a joint note from the six powers of Europe in relation to a subject in which our interest, while not absolutely exclusive, is far deeper than any interest which the powers can claim.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

President MCKINLEY'S reply to the joint note of the European powers was put in well-weighed words of momentous significance. They are the first that have come from the President's lips in regard to our relations with Spain since the message of last December.

The Cuban situation he described as "the chronic condition of disturbance there." That can mean nothing but the failure of government. The disturbance is not acute and temporary, but chronic—that is, permanent. The reasons why we are concerned with the state of things in Cuba are these: This chronic disturbance

(1) "So deeply injures the interests and

(2) menaces the tranquillity of the American Nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides

(3) shocking the sentiment of humanity."

Again, we are unselfishly endeavoring "to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

These grounds for our action in Cuba are familiar to the readers of THE TIMES. They are identical with the grounds of intervention which this journal long ago declared to be the true grounds, and which it has repeatedly demonstrated to be the just grounds.

First, the lawful grounds, those of self-protection, to prevent the injury to our interests and the menace to our tranquillity. Second, the moral ground of humanity, to put a stop to useless bloodshed.

In the President's reply the grounds are the same, and they are put in the same order as in articles in which we have endeavored to justify intervention as a right and a duty. The reply has but one meaning, as we construe it. Spain must give up Cuba. That is the only cure for the chronic disturbance.

A CHAPTER IN SPANISH RULE.

The Spanish policy of "reconcentration" in Cuba is of peculiar interest as showing the spirit and the capacity of the Spanish rule. It was adopted as a means of preventing Cuban sympathizers among the nominal non-combatants from directly aiding the insurgents and also as a means of depriving the insurgents of the crops and animals which the non-combatants generally would raise if left on their farms. Both of these objects were legitimate. The pursuit of them was no more to be condemned than the policy of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, of which he declared that after it was completed "a crow could not fly across the valley unless he took his rations with him."

Concentrating and guarding the non-combatants were legitimate. Exterminating them by starvation and disease was the work of cruelty or incapacity or both. To what extent the work was done is shown in figures given by HAROLD MARTIN in Harper's Weekly for April 9. He is a gentleman of cool judgment, conscientious, and painstaking. He gives the following figures for three towns:

GÜINES.

Population Jan. 1897	6,000	
Reconcentrados	9,000	
		15,000
Deaths to Dec. 1, (11 months)		6,237

SAN NICOLAS.

Population	1,500	
Reconcentrados	4,000	
		5,500
Deaths to Nov. 26, (11 months)		1,142

MADRUGA.

Population	2,239	
Reconcentrados	5,883	
		8,122
Deaths to Nov. 1, (10 months)		2,751

Here is a death rate for between ten and eleven months of 354 in 1,000. As the reconcentrados were three-fifths of the entire population, and as most of the deaths must have been among them, their death rate was probably fully 700 in 1,000 for the year. The total deaths in the town of Güines for the three previous years, in a population of 6,000, was 1,809, or 600 per year, an average of 100 per 1,000. This of itself is a very high normal death rate. The policy of the Spanish raised it among the victims of that policy sevenfold. In some cases, as in Jaruco, the death rate was still more terrible—3,475 dying out of 6,070 reconcentrados.

These people were not killed in war. Most of them were old men, women, and children. They were slain, as Mr. MARTIN says, as the result of "an inhuman and bloodthirsty effort to blot out a people by starvation." And this was an effort made not in a small district by one subordinate in command, but over all Cuba, by the organized forces of Spain, acting under the direction of the responsible military and civil Governor of the island. The process has been checked so far as is now possible by the stern protest of the Government of the United States. But its history remains in damning proof of what Spanish rule is guided by uncontrolled Spaniards.

THE ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT.

If war had been declared, and there were an acknowledged public enemy, it would be treason to give him aid and comfort. War with Spain may be declared within a few days if the Government of that country does not comply with the conditions necessary to avoid it. To announce to the Spanish Government that the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, is a weak, treacherous man, who "cannot call his soul his own," who is the "puppet" of men "operating every day in the Wall Street market," who "has deceived Congress and the country as to his policy," and that he and the "Wall Street Cabinet are ready to surrender every particle of National honor and dignity"—this is to give "aid and comfort" indeed to those who within a few days may be "the enemy."

This is what The New York Journal did yesterday, and is practically in the line of what it has been doing for some days past. It is not treason, because the Spanish are not yet enemies, but its effect, so far as it has any, is that which treason would unquestionably have.

We do not wish to do any injustice to the proprietor of The Journal. We do not charge him with any purpose to aid the Spanish cause. We do not undertake to sound his motives. They are quite beyond comprehension on any theory of journalism heretofore practiced in the United States. But whatever he intends to do, he is giving to the world the impression that, in case of war, the power of the United States would be paralyzed by the weak yielding of its Chief Executive to the influence of corrupt men. No more serious or shameful accusation could be made against the President unless he himself were charged with corruption. So far as the situation of the Government is concerned, it would be no worse if the President were corrupt than if he were under the direction of corruptionists whom he was too dull to understand and too feeble to resist.

It is a comfort to know that these violent assertions will not be believed; that the authority from which they come instead of sustaining discredits them; that the people of the country will not give up the confidence in their elected chief which his character and his action so amply justify because of the statements of an irresponsible newspaper, and that if our prospective enemies are induced to take The Journal's estimate of our President, they will pay dearly for their error. But this does not change or mitigate the nature of the offense.

THE "POST" AND THE MAINE.

Our esteemed contemporary The Evening Post is in great danger of going too far in its aversion to any course of action that seems to be demanded by a general popular sentiment. The more nearly unanimous the popular sentiment the more pronounced and the less considerate does the opposition of The Post seem to become. Everybody except The Post is agreed that the report of the naval court appointed to inquire into the cause of the destruction of the Maine was an admirable illustration of that self-control of American naval officers which was signalized in the dispatch of Capt. SIGSBEE, within a few minutes after the explosion, and counseling a suspension of public judgment upon the causes of the disaster. This dispatch, we believe, The Post inadvertently praised at the time. But it has since concluded that altogether too many people have praised it, and that it is time to show more aloofness.

Accordingly it has of late been sneering with much vigor at the report of the highly respected officers who were ordered to inquire into the causes of the destruction of the Maine. The other day it described their long and patient inquiry into the cause of the disaster as "a secret, ex-parte investigation by men who have the strongest possible interest to exculpate the officers of an American vessel," and whose conclusions, therefore, which have been accepted by the American people without question, are really entitled to no consideration whatever. The inference from the report of the court that a "submarine mine" could not have been laid without official connivance or exploded without an extensive conspiracy which must have included Spanish officials was very easily drawn, but the court refrained from drawing it. Upon this point it contented itself with saying: "The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine on any person or persons." The inference that the ship could not have been destroyed "except by the connivance and with the knowledge of Spanish officials" was drawn in the Senate the other day by Senator MANTLE, and upon this The Post makes the amazing comment that "the court of inquiry expressly affirmed the contrary of what Mr. MANTLE affirms." This position it proceeds to defend by this cogent and lucid reasoning:

> "It [the court] said that there was nothing to show the responsibility of anybody; and since even a Spanish official is somebody, the court affirms that there is nothing to show their [sic] responsibility."

The Post then goes on to argue that a submarine mine could not have been planted under the Maine and left there to be exploded without contributory negligence on the part of Capt. SIGSBEE, and adds: "We can easily understand why persons of Senator MANTLE'S calibre want to have a war about the Maine in preference to arbitration or any further investigation."

If we can make out the meaning of this it is that Capt. SIGSBEE is responsible for the Maine, either by failing "to rake the bottom" of a Spanish harbor for a submarine mine, or else by gross carelessness, which resulted in an interior explosion. His peers, or "pals," Capt. SAMPSON, Capt. CHADWICK, Lieut. Commander MARIX, and the rest, thereupon came to his rescue with a lying report that the ship had been blown up by a submarine mine under the control of the Spaniards. It is the officers of the United States Navy who want a war "in preference to arbitration or any further investigation" in order to conceal the incompetency and negligence of one of their number.

Such is the pleasing theory of The Evening Post. Yellow journalism is pretty bad, but did it ever do anything more deliberately disreputable than this attack upon the honor of the United States Navy?

A STATE BANK CURRENCY.

There has been introduced in the House and Senate a bill "to authorize the issue of circulating notes by State banks so called." It is understood to be the work of the Hon. WILLIS S. PAINE, former Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State. Though at this time there is very little chance that it will receive any attention in Congress, it is well worth noting as a plan by a competent financier to provide a banking currency by the simplest feasible method.

Briefly, the plan is this: Any State bank may deposit with the Treasurer of the United States the bonds of any State that has not defaulted within ten years, or of any city or county of 50,000 inhabitants the debt of which does not exceed 10 per cent. of its taxable valuation, and receive in return notes for issue not exceeding 80 per cent. of the market value of the bonds or 70 per cent. of its paid-up capital. The bank is to pay a tax of 1 per cent. on the average note issue; it is also to pay 1 per cent. per year on its capital until 2 per cent. has been paid into a safety fund. If the bank default in the payment of its notes, these are to be met by the United States out of the safety fund or out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds deposited as security. The notes are also a first lien on all assets.

We have no doubt the notes thus issued would be secure. They would be so to the holder, because the Government assumes their payment, and to the Government, because the resources subject to draft for their payment are ample. The plan is not—and does not claim to be—a comprehensive one for the settlement of the currency problem.

The approval by the Mayor of the Ahearn bill as to teachers' salaries reveals a curious attitude on his part toward two principles supposed to be peculiarly Democratic—home rule and economy. The bill openly and flagrantly violates both. It fixes minimum salaries on the basis of length of service, without regard to the amount or merit of work done, and its enforcement would immediately add nearly $1,000,000 to the annual school budget. This outrageous and unnecessary burden is not left to the discretion of the local School Boards, or the board for the whole city, or the local civil authorities. It is imposed by the action of the Legislature, in which this city is most inadequately represented. It is a job pure and simple, and since the Mayor has failed to put his foot on it, it remains for Gov. BLACK to squelch it. Every influence should be brought on him to secure this result.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging from the progress of industrial events in Japan, there is little or nothing to fear from the "yellow spectre" about which so many warnings have been uttered. The Occidental workers who were supposed to be threatened by the competition of men satisfied with a wage of 10 or 20 cents a day may calm such apprehensions as they have felt, for as soon as the Oriental gets enough of civilization—that is, of knowledge and skill, to make his labor worth a larger amount in the world's market, he not only demands a "raise," but he uses in enforcing his wishes exactly the methods that have been successful in other lands. Japan had her first strike in 1890, and by it the masons of Tokio won the increase of pay they asked after only twelve days of idleness. The hint was taken by the cotton spinners of Osaka four years later. Their conflict with the employers was marked by enough violence to land four of the strikers in jail, but wages were raised to suit the trouble. Then came the war with China, and a time of great prosperity for the few workingmen that were not drawn into the army. Scarcity of labor caused an instant advance in the rate of pay in all industries, and after peace was declared the employers found to their dismay that the men who had experienced the joys of a really comfortable life not only refused to return to the old standards of food and dress, but also incited their companions, when released from the army, to scorn the remuneration to which they and their fathers had been accustomed. In most cases the employers were able to grant the new demands in greater or less measure, but in the last four months of 1896 there were ten strikes, one of them, that among the coal miners, involving 3,000 men. Last year saw forty organized refusals to work at the old wages and under the old conditions. Of these, twenty-two were successes, six partial successes, four failed, and the remaining four had results not yet reported.

—It is not only from America that the often-mentioned Spanish "pride" is getting hard digs in quick succession. The comments on Spain's history that are made here are more frank as well as more fierce than those which she hears from European critics, but even the latter are by no means careful about offending Iberian sensibilities. Attention has already been called to the fact that English suggestions about "saving the face" of Spain is a clear intimation that she is the China of Europe, and now Austria has shown the quality of her regard by advising that Spain's relation to Cuba be reduced to that of Turkey to Egypt. The "pride" which endures this sort of characterization by friends is a quality mysterious indeed.

—Men have been raising and training carrier pigeons for centuries, and though everybody admits that they are very wonderful birds, yet they have given strangely little compensation for the vast amount of time, money, and observation that have been expended on them. A messenger who can only return home from a place to which he has been carried seems to be of no practical value, for the special circumstances in which alone such a messenger can serve human convenience are rare; and still rarer are the circumstances where a more versatile agent cannot be employed. Whether this new scheme for turning pigeons into the letter carriers of the sailor will prove a success or not remains to be demonstrated. It looks promising, for all the bird is asked to do is to find land, and that, in many cases, it could doubtless accomplish. There is no great room for hope, however. The pigeon has only two guides—sight and, that failing, luck; and only one impulse to motion, an instinct strong but unintelligent. These are not attributes to be easily utilized.

PERSONAL.

—An appeal less florid and more informing than the one which has been sent out by the Sheldon Memorial Association would have better served the purpose of the teachers who, at their meeting in Syracuse last December, decided to raise among the schools of the State funds with which to perpetuate in bronze or marble the memory of a really great reformer of educational methods. The late Dr. EDWARD AUSTIN SHELDON was an eminently practical man, and a plain, straightforward statement of what he did for the public schools of New York would have been, it seems to us, at once in better taste and more effective than the too-eloquent eulogy now at hand. However, this is a question of personal taste, and there is no doubt whatever about the propriety of erecting a statue of Dr. SHELDON in the Capitol at Albany, as proposed, and none that needs emphasizing as to the wisdom of collecting the requisite funds from the children whose debt to him is so great. He did not labor alone at the task of changing primary education from an exercise of the memory to a call upon the intelligence, but he was a leader in that great work, and after fifty years of strenuous endeavor he had the reformer's rarest satisfaction—that of seeing in successful operation all over the country the system which he was among the first in this country to advocate. The plan of the Memorial Association is for the teachers in every public and private school to address their pupils, in the course of the exercises of Arbor Day, May 6, on the life and work of Dr. SHELDON and to receive contributions for the statue. The money thus collected will be turned over to Superintendents or School Commissioners, and by them sent to the association's Treasurer, GEORGE B. SLOAN of Oswego.

—New Yorkers have noticed with well-justified elation the glory which their representatives in the Senate are just now reflecting upon them. What voices have been raised as frequently or as effectively while the enormously important discussions of National policy have been going on as those of Messrs. PLATT and MURPHY? A momentary failure of memory prevents us from recalling whether these statesmen urged immediate and vigorous action, or whether they counseled judicious caution and the trial of all honorable means to avoid war, but everybody knows that their speeches were eloquent and impressive, vastly enlightening to an anxious Nation, and in every way worthy of that Nation's greatest State.

—Even in Russia, it seems, despotism does not go the length of forcing a woman to tell her age or of punishing her for stating it inaccurately. A certain Princess EUGALYTCHEFF was recently tried at Moscow and sentenced to lifelong internment in the Province of Olonets for embezzling 140,000 rubles. After the proceedings in court had come to an end, and after the noble lady had retired to the country for her somewhat prolonged rest from urban gayeties and temptations, a too-careful official discovered that among the papers in the case was the Princess's certificate of baptism, and that she had changed the date of it from 1847 to 1867. Instantly this grave crime was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the convicted embezzler was summoned to meet the charge of falsifying an official document. Then a curious fact was disclosed, and a surprising amount of light was thrown on Russian society. The Prince EUGALYTCHEFF, who was cited as a witness by the Procurator, said that whether his bride was twenty years older or younger than her certified age was a matter of absolute indifference to him. All he could say was that he received the sum of 3,000 rubles for giving the lady his name, that immediately after the marriage ceremony he procured for her a separate passport, and that since then he had known nothing more of his wife or her private affairs. The jury gallantly declined to convict the accused Princess on the "trivial charge about a woman's age," and she was sent back to her provincial exile. Princes evidently come cheap in Russia, and this is perhaps the most interesting bit of news in the whole story.

THE POPE AND THE CUBANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am as far from being a Roman Catholic as religion is apart from theology, but I confess to a love and admiration for the sincere and kindly old man who is revered by his followers as the successor of St. Peter at Rome. It is true, as you say, that we cannot accept his arbitration in our dispute with Spain, as it would meet the opposition of the greater part of our people, who are Protestants. Indeed, it does not appear that he has proposed it. But we can, and we ought, with gratitude, to permit him to use his good offices with the people of Cuba, all of whom, Spaniards, reconcentrados, pacificos, autonomists, insurgents, and neutrals, are alike the children of his household.

The bare mention of these various classes of the inhabitants of Cuba indicates the difficulty of determining who the Cubans as a party really are, and what Cuba as a Spanish province in the aggregate actually desires. We might perhaps get at the truth of it could there be a general plébiscite, and were all the participants men of sufficient intelligence to determine upon a régime that would be most advantageous for their own interests. But I fear that it would be like rounding up a herd of cattle to decide upon the cowboys who should drive them.

Nevertheless, there would be some approach to the desired end. It is the height of impudent assumption on the part of the leaders of the insurgents and of the Junta, who in a safe place are peddling out their bonds and giving them away where they will "do the most good," to insist that they are the only party to be consulted in this great international quarrel, and that unless they are allowed to dictate they will permit the dogs of war to be let loose to kill thousands of men who have no interest whatever in the promotion of their ends. Yet even the leaders of the "Cuban patriots" would be overcome by the influence of the Pope.

If he should find them in the wrong, and his tears and his prayers should not avail with them, the threat of excommunication and anathema would speedily bring them to terms, and if perchance he should find them to be in the right he could by the same methods bring over all other parties to their support. If the Pope can by his influence or authority accomplish such results, we will all for once acknowledge him to be the head of the Church triumphant, and a worthy representative of our common Master, whose mission it was to establish "on earth peace and good-will toward men."

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, April 5, 1898.

A FAMOUS SPANISH FLEET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Spain is looming above our horizon with the prows of her warships turned toward this hemisphere, the fact is recalled that last Summer we saw in London two great rust-eaten iron anchors. The attached card read:

"These anchors, exhumed from the bottom of the North Sea, belonged to the Spanish Armada, which, destroyed by British warships and by the winds and waves of heaven, was there sunk in 1588."

No permanent settlement had at that time been made by English-speaking people in what is now the United States. But Spain had taken from Mexico and Peru vast quantities of gold torn from Montezuma and the Incas. This gold helped build the Spanish Armada sent to subdue Protestant England, and to establish Spanish rule upon its ruins. But in the eternal councils there were other purposes, touching not only the mother country but our own destiny as a nation, for had England been conquered, Spain would probably have settled North as well as South America.

In these days of counting warships it is of interest to note that the English fleet numbered but eighty poorly equipped vessels, little bigger than the yachts of our time, against the 132 formidable Spanish vessels of the Armada, representing the most perfect naval equipment then known. In spite of such disparity the plucky English fleet sank Spanish ship after ship as they drove the mighty Armada before them into the North Sea, where storms completed its destruction.

"'I sent my ships against men,' said Philip when the news reached him, 'and not against the seas.' In nobler tone, England owed her debt to the storm that drove the Armada to its doom. On the medal that commemorated her triumph were graven the words: 'The Lord sent His wind and scattered them.' The pride of the conquerors was hushed before this sense of a mighty deliverance."

This timely lesson from history should remind us in these intense hours of prayer for right to come by the way of peace that "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," and that the nation which in truth and justice stands for the oppressed has for its defense the God of Nature as well as of nations.

MARY H. HUNT.

Boston, Mass., April 4, 1898.

TALE FOR THE SPANIARDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find the following in my scrapbook, and, as it seems apropos, send you the story, with the suggestion that you call Spain's attention to it. It was taken from The L. A. W. Bulletin, and is called simply a boy's story.

"One time they was a young gote wich felt butty, and they was a ole ram wich lay in the road, half a sleep, chune his cud. The gote he had been shet up into a paster ol his life, and had never saw a ram, and he sed to his sister, the gote did: 'You jest stan still an' see me wipe that freek off the erth.'

"So the gote he went up before the ram and stompt his feets an' shuke his hed real friteful, but the ram only jest kep a chune his cud and wotched out between his i lashes. Bimeby he backed off, the gote did, and took a run an' arose up in the air, and come down with his hed on the ram's hed, wack! The gote's hed was busted, but the ole ram he never wank his eye.

"Then the ole ram he smiled with his mowth an' sed to the butty gote's sister: 'Pears to me, miss, that kangaroo of yourn is mighty careless where he lites; he come gum-dasted near makin' me swaller my cud.'"

With my compliments upon your very well-maintained position anent Cuban affairs,

D. S. BROWN, Jr.

New York, April 7, 1898.

Where Action Is Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for the editorials of the last few days on the Cuban question. It is a comfort in these trying times to have a paper of such great influence as THE TIMES express so well the feelings of the great majority of thinking people. For it does as much harm to falter and hesitate when action is needed as to plunge into trouble without due thought.

A. E. C.

New York, April 4, 1898.

Commends The Times's Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Splendid has been your course in this crisis! Equal to the columns of valiant work during Tweed campaign.

A FOLLOWER.

Boston, April 6, 1898.

The Times's Consistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to say that I think that the position which THE TIMES has taken in this Cuban matter is the most consistent and sensible position taken by any New York paper. After reading the editorials in some of our generally sensible and reliable papers, it is a positive relief to turn to the editorial page of THE TIMES.

G. B. N.

New York, April 6, 1898.

Let Us Pause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to see your paper advocating war with Spain. Let Spain fire the first shot, and let us continue to fortify and to keep cool. Do not inflame the people. I read your paper in preference to any other morning paper, but at a critical moment I looked for wise counsel and not for agitation. Let us pause and weigh the consequences before we take the final plunge.

ROBERT J. HARE POWEL.

New York, April 6, 1898.

Three Points of Dogma.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not come to our senses and accept the facts of the case?

First—Cuba is a colony of Spain, just as Madrid is a city of Spain. A minority only is fighting for independence.

Second—Spain resists fire, the machete, and dynamite with any available methods. If it is our business to force humanity upon Spain it is our business to force the Cuban insurgents to be humane also. Neither is our business.

Third—The only casus belli the United States has against Spain is the blowing up of the Maine if the act of the Spanish Government, duly proved, and due reparation refused.

G. W. D.

New York, April 5, 1898.

"A Disgusted Reader."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think about the only thing left for you to do now is to enlarge your headlines and run a little red ink, and then be classed with The World and Journal.

A DISGUSTED READER.

New York, April 6, 1898.

IN BELLUM PAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having studied the newspapers of this country since the Declaration of Independence as priceless records, I wish to state that I consider the editorials of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the present great crisis of our existence to be of inestimable historical value. They are erudite, broad, just, and impartial. Their war position on historical grounds is the only one tenable.

In the heraldry of one of Scotland's most warlike clans (the Murray) is the motto "In bellum pax." The grand civilization of the present time is the result of declarations of justifiable war, made by the uprisings of nations or great masses of people. Slow, cunning, and prolonged political and diplomatic negotiations, sentimental and often selfish cries of "Peace! Peace!" have frequently subjected a people to years of suffering and oppression, while sharp, decisive war in the form of rebellion or revolution has in a comparatively short time and with far less horror forever relieved, bestowing upon succeeding generations a perpetual benefit.

Is there in the history of England a single great war that did not right some great wrong, and give to the whole English-speaking race some permanent, beneficent liberty? Was it ever the peace party (for such a party always existed) that righted those wrongs? The inertia of peace has prolonged the existence of evils which war alone could abolish.

The peace party in the Continental Congress during the Revolution of 1776, deprecating war for independence, delayed the prompt organization of some form of Federal Government which ought to have had authority to prosecute preparations for a war already begun. While they parleyed and delayed the horrors of hunger and cold were forcing upon the Continental Army suffering and death more terrible than the carnage of any battle of the Revolution.

To-day in the United States there are men who are now ashamed to own that in 1861 they cried "Peace! Peace!" and by their attempts to hold "peace" mass meetings in Connecticut and New Jersey, almost brought the scene of active operations into the North.

When a great mass of intelligent people arise and cry out for war and are willing to furnish men and arms for the prosecution of such a war, it means that there is an evident and just cause for war—some great crisis has arrived and some great principle is involved. Then war becomes the herald of peace. Only in heaven, where there is no vice, can peace reign supreme. On earth peace must ever be sustained by arms. Time and civilization can never disprove the old motto, "In bellum pax."

M. C. M. H.

New York, April 6, 1898.

A CASE OF EXCESSIVE FEES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I called the attention of the Bar Association, through your columns, to the extravagant allowances granted by the Supreme Court to Commissioners appointed in street-opening proceedings. Nothing was done in the matter, and, as might have been expected, the same thing has occurred once more, two at least of the beneficiaries being again members of the bar. Last Tuesday Judge Werner of the Supreme Court allowed $7,500 each to the three Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to acquire title to the Edgecombe Road, viz., Edward F. O'Dwyer, Justice of the City Court; Isaac Fromme, now Register, and Benjamin Perkins. One reason given for these extra allowances was that the commission had held 235 sessions, but it should be remembered that they got $10 apiece for each of these sessions as their regular pay. In order to find out what such sessions as this amount to, I attended some eight or ten in a similar proceeding a year ago, and kept a record of the time occupied. I found that the average length of a session was three-quarters of an hour, and usually at least one Commissioner was absent. Ten dollars is fair compensation for such services, to say the least. Most of the work is done by the staff of the Corporation Counsel, and such extra allowances as I have referred to are a public scandal. If the Bar Association had the slightest public spirit it would put an end to such abuses, but unfortunately the leaders of the bar are as fond of getting their hands into the till as the small fry, and the Judges are as bad as the lawyers. It is altogether impossible to respect courts that give away the people's money in this high-handed fashion.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

No. 19 Liberty Street, New York, April 7, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Offending Cuckoo Clock.

The New Cook—Oi giv yes notice. Not anither minit will Oi stay in a house where a spalpeen of a bird pokes fun at a hard-workin' ooman!—Jewelers' Weekly.

After the Crash.

Bramwell—How did you make out on your stock venture?

Shortput—I bought on a falling market and got crushed.—Philadelphia North American.

Not Sure of Him.

Judge—Have you any reason to doubt the witness's word?

Counsel for the Defense—He told me, only the other day, that he was really fond of golf.—Boston Transcript.

Happy Thought.

Yabsley—What character are you going to represent at the fancy charity ball, Mudge?

Mudge—I think I'll represent the press. I understand that representatives of the press are admitted free.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sure Fate of the Popular Song.

"I often wonder," said Miss Sprocket, "what becomes of the popular songs. They are so soon forgotten."

"They meet with a dreadful fate," replied Mr. Spokes.

"How is that?"

"Everybody murders them."—Detroit Free Press.

GOOD-WILL.

An answer to "The Broad Humanity."

Fair Herald of white-winged Peace, may I
again be heard,
E'en though 'tis but polite to grant a woman
the last word?

If th' argument must hinge upon the White
Christ's cradle-song,
The owls that perch on Orient tomes would
hold that you were wrong.

'Tis "Peace on earth to men who are them-
selves men of goodwill."
Does that include the Spaniards who the
blood of Cuba spill?

You say, "There's Peace so craven, 'twill
quail and shrink and hedge,"
Between this and the broader Peace, War
drives the entering wedge.

ARTHUR EDWARD HYDE.

THE OLD STORY.

Florence Scollard Brown in Boston Transcript.

"Spring, Spring, the budding o' the year
Dear to the young and the old."

His warehouse fronts a dusty street
With'n the city's crowded heart,
Alas! the price of every beat!
Here, foremost in exchange and mart,

He sits alone, a silent man,
Unloved; all fear his vigil keen;
His thought, the ledger's page to scan,
And spy near desk and door unseen.

And yet, whene'er the breath of Spring
Steals shyly in upon the breeze,
His voice takes on a kindlier ring,
His crusty mien a touch of ease.

The flower-girl ventures through the place,
Though he refuse to buy her wares,
The boys perceive an hour of grace,
And softly whistle on the stairs.

For half unwittingly he dreams;
A fancy, born 'mid orchard's bloom,
Floats back upon the sunlight's gleams,
And haunts the dingy, cobwebbed room.

It clings; he fain would drive away
The pleading wraith of boyish years;
It flits; forlorn he bids it stay,
This foolish thing of smiles and tears

REBELLION IN CHINA

Authorities at Chun King Unable to Arrest the Murderers of an American Missionary.

SACKING A FRENCH MISSION

England to Receive More Territory Opposite Hongkong After a Coaling Station Is Turned Over to France.

LONDON, April 8.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai advices have been received there from Chun-king, Province of Se-chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, that the region around the city is in a state of open rebellion, the local authorities are powerless to arrest the men who recently murdered the American missionary, and a mob is sacking a French mission in the neighborhood.

CHINESE SOIL FOR ENGLAND.

Extension Opposite Hongkong to Follow a French Concession.

LONDON, April 8.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The extension of British territory at Kau-lung, opposite Hongkong, will follow immediately after the French occupation of the new coaling station at Kwang-chau-wan."

DIVORCE FOR PRINCE PHILIP.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Consents to a Suit.

LONDON, April 8.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, as head of the family, has assented to a divorce of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha from his wife, the Princess Louise of Belgium, eldest daughter of King Leopold, all attempts at reconciliation having failed.

PASSED QUEENSTOWN IN A FOG.

The Steamers Germanic and Waesland May Have Gone by Unseen.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—A dense fog envelops the south of Ireland to-day. It is supposed the White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, from New York on March 30, for Liverpool, and the Red Star Line steamer Waesland, Capt. Ehoff, from Philadelphia on March 27 for Liverpool, which passed Roche's Point yesterday, passed Queenstown unseen.

TOKIO SWEPT BY A FIRE

About 1,100 Houses Destroyed and 11,000 People Made Homeless.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 7.—News from the Orient states that by a serious fire in Tokio 1,111 houses were destroyed, resulting in death and injury to natives. The fire started in the Harukicho Theatre, and, owing to a defect in the water system, fifteen streets were cleaned out. The fire was incendiary. Averaging ten to a house, a reasonable average, 11,100 people were rendered homeless.

A fire destroyed the Modykhana Hospital for plague patients, erected by Europeans. Out of 98 patients, 6 lost their lives. On the 20th of March another fire in Tokio destroyed 113 buildings, among them the medical college of the Imperial University.

The Wheat Yield of Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 7.—The wheat yield of this colony is estimated at 10,400,000 bushels.

Gladstone Walks in His Garden.

HAWARDEN, April 7.—Mr. Gladstone was feeling sufficiently well to-day to take a stroll in the garden.

TWO BURNED BY BENZINE.

Husband and Wife Suffer by an Explosion—Baby Escaped.

George Sugar, a painter, his wife and an infant son live in a furnished room on the second floor of 182 East Houston Street. After supper last night he lighted a cigarette and sat down to clean his brushes with benzine. His wife sat beside him rocking the baby to sleep.

Some of the fire dropped from the cigarette into the pan of benzine, and an explosion followed. Both husband and wife were painfully burned, but the baby escaped injury. They ran to the rear window and climbed to the porch just under it, and from there jumped to the ground.

The injuries to Sugar and his wife are serious, and late last night at Gouverneur Hospital they were said to be in a precarious condition.

LITTLE BLACKS FROM ST. LUCIA.

Stowaways, They Entertained the Crew, but Must Return.

Two little boys of St. Lucia, black as the ace of spades, their ebony limbs unhampered by any raiment whatsoever, introduced themselves to the amazed crew of the steamship Hempstead a few hours after that vessel left port bound for New York. They were brothers and orphans. One called himself Louis Filip, the other Antonio Louis. Louis is eleven years old, and Antonio, ten. They didn't know anything about a lost name, and they didn't remember their parents. The elder said he had gone to school once and learned to read and write, but he had forgotten how now.

The sailors took a few reefs in some old toggery they had, some more things came from the ship chest, and so the little fellows arrived here looking quite fine, if ludicrous, after a passage in which they had been the entertainment of all aboard. They went the way of stowaways and indignant immigrants when they reached here—that is, they went to the Barge Office, where the immigration officials ordered that they be sent back to St. Lucia.

COL. JONES GETS A PLACE.

Position of Superintendent of Small Parks Is Created for Him.

Commissioner Clausen of the Department of Parks of Manhattan and Richmond, yesterday appointed Col. James E. Jones, once port warden, to be Superintendent of Small Parks in the Borough of Manhattan, with headquarters at the Aquarium. The place was created specially for him, and the salary was placed at $3,000 a year. Col. Jones enjoys the distinction of being friendly with Mr. Croker, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Platt. Mr. Croker promised him a place and Col. Jones asked for the Superintendency of the Aquarium.

Commissioner Clausen was instructed to remove the Superintendent, Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, and to appoint Col. Jones to the office. Dr. Bean declined to resign and under shield of his war record challenged Mr. Clausen to remove him. Mr. Clausen responded by abolishing the office entirely. Dr. Bean has appealed to the courts for reinstatement. Under the circumstances it was impossible for Commissioner Clausen to carry out his instructions with regard to the Aquarium, and so he did the best he could and created an easy, well-paid sinecure for the man of many friends.

Under the last administration the work of the Park Department of New York, now Manhattan and the Bronx, was carried on by a superintendent of parks. To-day each of the boroughs named has a superintendent of parks, a landscape architect, and a landscape gardener, and now Manhattan has also a superintendent of small parks.

Lost: Five Carloads of Ammunition.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the navy yard from Washington asking that an ordnance officer be sent out to try to find five carloads of ammunition which was shipped from Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Boston several days ago. The cars should have reached Boston last Tuesday, but nothing has been heard of them. The ammunition was for the Bancroft and Machias.

RAILWAY STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

Consolidation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Kansas City and Pacific Enjoined.

PARSONS, Kan., April 7.—At the meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Companies, for the purpose of consolidating the two lines under the name of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, a surprise was sprung on the stockholders of the latter company by the serving of an injunction on them to prevent the consolidation.

The injunction was obtained by the estate of R. S. Stevens, which holds 13,000 shares of Kansas City and Pacific stock. They claim that under the consolidation their shares would have to be exchanged for Missouri, Kansas and Texas stock, which, they say, is of less value. Action on the consolidation scheme was deferred until May 10.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Company re-elected as Directors H. W. Poor, Colgate Hoyt, H. C. Rouse of New York; F. C. Stevens of Washington, R. R. Reynolds of Erie, Lee Clark and C. H. Kimball of Parsons, Kan. The Directors met and elected H. W. Poor, President; Colgate Hoyt, Vice President; C. G. Hedge, Treasurer; S. M. Haline, Secretary; Simon Sterne, General Counsel; James Hagerman, General Solicitor, and the following Executive Committee: H. W. Poor, Colgate Hoyt, and H. C. Rouse.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas the following Directors were elected for a term of four years: John D. Rockefeller, William Dowd, Joel F. Freeman, and Charles G. Hedge. The meeting of the full Board of Directors for the election of officers will be held some time next month.

ARTHUR L. MILLS RESIGNS.

Superintendent of the Clover Leaf Going into Business.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 7.—Railway circles were startled to-day by the announcement of the resignation of Arthur L. Mills as Superintendent of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway. Mr. Mills states that he will take an interest in the well-known grain firm of Paddock, Hodge & Co.

The matter is a surprise, because it is known that Mr. Mills was slated by President Kneeland for an important position in the road when reorganized. He has been connected with the Clover Leaf ever since it was purchased from the original Narrow Gauge Company in 1886.

MR. CHURCHILL IN CHARLESTON.

Does Not Know How He Got There or Why He Left Home.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, April 5.

There was a patient sent to St. Francis Xavier Infirmary yesterday whose case puzzles the physicians of Charleston. The man is William Churchill of Brooklyn, for a number of years United States Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

Mr. Churchill unexpectedly turned up in the office of an old friend and classmate of Yale, a member of the Charleston Bar. This gentleman had not seen him for a number of years. When he asked him how he came to be in Charleston the reply was: "I'll be hanged if I know." Other questions were answered as unsatisfactorily, and his friend began to think there was something peculiar about it. He said at length that he supposed he had gotten on a steamer that landed at Charleston, and that after getting there he had gone down to Young's Island "to see the grass grow," as he heard that was a very fine trucking region.

Soon after he left the office his friend, in glancing over a New York newspaper, came across an account of his disappearance and decided to communicate what he knew about him to the police. He did not have an opportunity of doing so until next morning, however, and by that time he had disappeared again. Until yesterday nothing was heard of him. Then a medical friend of the Yale classmate, happening to be in Hammond's book store, was approached by a tall, slender gentleman, who, having heard that he was a physician, wished to tell him about his case. The physician had heard his story already from his classmate and recognized him by the account he gave of himself. Perceiving that there was something radically wrong in the man's condition, he telephoned to the Yale classmate that he had him in charge and would place him in the St. Francis Xavier Infirmary if he would guarantee the charges. The reply was an affirmative one, and as quickly as possible Mr. Churchill was occupying comfortable quarters in the infirmary, where everything that science can suggest is being done for him.

He still claims to have no distinct idea of how or why he came, and claims to know positively nothing about where he has been or what he has been doing since Friday, when he left the office of his Charleston friend. His own theory is that he leads a dual existence and has no recollection when in his original self of what happened to him in what may be called his second self. He says that he has had an experience of the kind once before, and that the trouble gradually passed away. When and how it returned this time he has no recollection.

Sometimes he talks about a man who came down on the ship with him, but has no distinct recollection of who the man was or what became of him. His wife was communicated with last night, and telegraphed to ask that he be held in the infirmary until she could send for him.

Graves Bought on the Installment Plan.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There are in the village of Old Kilpatrick some canny Scots who, judging from appearances, could give points to certain notorious money lenders. At a meeting of the Parish Council there an extraordinary discussion arose out of a proposal by one of the members with regard to the sale of "lairs" in the Kilbowie Cemetery. This gentleman moved that persons desirous of purchasing 'l'airs," who might be in straitened circumstances, should have £1 or £1 10s. "lairs" allotted to them on payment at the time of first interment of one-fourth of the purchase price, the remainder to be paid within six months by stated installments. But the question naturally arose, Suppose the installments were not paid? This contingency, however, had not been overlooked, and to provide against it the proposer of the scheme suggested (à la the "hire-purchase system") that failure in payment should involve forfeiture of the sums paid to account and any rights acquired, and that the Parish Council should take possession of the forfeited "lairs." Further, it would be competent for the Parish Council to exhume the bodies in such a case, and re-inter them in common ground! After discussion, however, this proposed ingenious application of the installment system was rejected, the Chairman protesting against the threat of exhumation as "simply barbarous." It was agreed ultimately to sell lairs to necessitous persons for a small cash payment.

Value of American Securities.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES inquires why the holders of American securities should be disturbed by the prospect of a contest between the United States and a small and weak European power. He says:

"Can any reasonable person suppose that our industries will decline or our property become less valuable in consequence of any foreign complications we are likely to have? As a matter of fact, our country has never been in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day, and, judging by the experience of our last war, general business will become still more active if hostilities actually commence."

There are both logic and common sense in this presentation of the subject. Undoubtedly a few unscrupulous stock gamblers accustomed to range themselves on the side of the "bulls" or the "bears," according as their interest may temporarily dictate, are trying to get up a panic for the sake of the opportunity it will offer for large profits in the future, but for the mass of legitimate operators there is infinitely less reason to be disturbed over the situation than there was during our business depression of 1893-6. The correspondent alluded to sensibly suggests to his readers to "cheer up, and not sacrifice our property to wealthy bargain-hunters, who are always ready and waiting."

Potters Forming a Trust.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 7.—T. L. Johnston of Trenton, N. J., called on the East Liverpool potters to-day, urging them to take part in a movement to unite with the Trenton concerns, to form a combination to control prices. A meeting will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, next Thursday, to arrange details.

MUSIC FOR EASTER.

Additional Programmes Announced for the Sunday Services in the Churches.

In addition to those already published, the following musical programmes of the Easter services in various churches are announced:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.—Holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; Processional, carol Let the Song Be Begun, G. W. Warren; Communion Service in E, G. F. Anderson; Offertory Anthem, Awake Up, My Glory, Barnby; Recessional, Hymn 445, Handel. Morning prayer and holy communion, with sermon, 11 A. M.; Processional, Oh, the Golden, Glowing Morning, R. H. Warren; Canticle, Christ Our Passover, in E flat, H. W. Parker; Te Deum Laudamus, in D, Romberg; Benedictus, (5th tone,) Plain Song; Introit, anthem, He Is Risen, Gadsby; Gloria Tibi, in E flat, Guilmant; Hymn 111, Mozart; Offertory Anthem, from The One Hundred and Thirtieth Psalm, Gounod; Hymn 383, Wesley; Recessional, Hymn 487, Parker. Evening Prayer, 4 P. M.—Processional, Sound the Loud Timbrel, Schachner; Psalter, Psalm 113, Plain Song; Magnificat, in B flat, Martin; Nunc Dimittis, in B flat, Martin; Anthem, from the Daughter of Jairus, Stainer; Hymn 112, Worgan; Offertory Anthem, from the Redemption, Gounod; Recessional Hymn 243, G. W. Warren. The soloists will be Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, Miss Grace G. Couch, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, Mr. Leland H. Langley, and a surpliced choir of forty-seven voices. Richard Henry Warren, organist and director of music; Arthur L. Conger, Jr., assistant.

ST. DAVID'S, 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the Rev. Dr. E. G. Clifton.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, with sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York; Processional, Jesus Lives! Thy Terrors Now, Gauntlett; Introit, Christ Our Passover Is Sacrificed for Us, Haydn; Te Deum, in F, Gilbert; Jubilate, in E, Parker; Hymn 112, Jesus Christ Is Risen To-day, Carey; Offertory, The Day of Resurrection, Tours; Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Merbecke; Recessional, The Strife Is O'er, Palestrina; vespers, 3:30 P. M., and evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. John C. Simons, organist and choirmaster; Austave Voight, violinist.

ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant.—Morning service—Christ Our Passover, Hodges; Festival Te Deum, Martin; As It Began to Dawn, Vincent; Come See the Place Where Jesus Lay, Parker; St. Cecilia Sanctus, Gounod. The soloists will be R. Margaret Hubbard, Zora G. Horlocker, Samuel Blight Johns, and Henry Roe, assisted by a choir of twenty voices. Charles Heinroth, organist and choirmaster.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 26 West Eighty-fourth Street, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Kraus, Rector; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Pastor of Deaf Mutes, Rector Emeritus; the Rev. Rockland T. Homans, Curate.—Morning prayer and holy communion, with sermon by the rector, 10:45 o'clock—Te Deum, in B flat, Stanford; Jubilate, in F, Gale; Introit, They Have Taken Away My Lord, Stainer; Offertory Anthem. Preaching to deaf mutes at 3 P. M. Festival service of congregation and Sunday school at 7:45 P. M. Sydney Cross, organist and choirmaster.

Methodist Episcopal.

ST. ANDREW'S, West Seventy-sixth Street, James O. Wilson.—Morning service, 11 o'clock—Organ prelude, Allegro from Sonata in D minor, Guilmant; anthems, As It Began to Dawn, Foster; They Have Taken Away My Lord, Stainer; The Resurrection, Shelley; organ postlude, Allegro Vivace from Sonata in D minor, Guilmant. Evening service, 8 o'clock—Organ prelude, Hosanna, Dubois; anthems, God Hath Appointed a Day, Tours; Awake Thou That Sleepest, Stainer; Hosanna, Granier; organ postlude, Chromatische Fantasie, Thiele. The soloists will be Miss Elizabeth S. Young, Miss May C. Thomas, Frank B. Carland, and Henry J. Bauer. Dr. Thomas A. Humason, organist and director.

CALVARY, Seventh Avenue and West Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Ensign McChesney.—Hail the Blessed Easter Morn, Benjamin; Easter Triumph, Holden; This Is the Day, Johnston; Resurrection, (solo,) Holden; Christ Our Passover, Schilling; Awake Thou that Sleepest, Maker; Day of Days, (solo,) Vandewater. Chorus twenty voices, assisted by violin and 'cello and by the soprano soloist of the church, Mrs. Louise Cowles-Weedon. G. P. Benjamin, organist and director.

Presbyterian.

OLD FIRST, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Special musical programme at the 5 o'clock service. Organ selections: Easter Morning, Otto Malling; Easter offertoire, (O Filii et Filiae,) Alex Guilmant; The Awakening of Spring, Ph. Emanuel Bach; In Paradisum, Theodore Dubois; Alleluia! Clément Loret. Choir numbers: Motet, O Be Joyful, Palestrina; As It Began to Dawn, Myles B. Foster; Christ Is Risen, John E. West; Shout, Ye High Heavens, George W. Chadwick; Christ Our Passover, Dudley Buck; The Strife Is O'er, Palestrina. William C. Carl, organist and director of the music; Mrs. Laura Crawford, assistant organist; Sopranos—Miss M. Ida Benedict, Miss Ellen Fletcher, Mrs. H. N. Hyneman, Miss Ida M. Ryerson; Contraltos—Miss M. Carrie Holmes, Mrs. Ambrose B. Tremaine; Tenors—John A. Gallagher, Edward Gray, Gustav H. Ripps, William Crawford; Bassos—Albert Eugene Andrews, Edwin N. S. Barclay, Andrew J. Schneider.

Baptist.

CALVARY, West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.—It has been the custom for years in the Calvary Baptist Church to make Easter Sunday a "high day." There will be a service Sunday morning with appropriate music, and with an Easter sermon by Dr. MacArthur. The musical programme for Sunday morning is as follows: Jubilate, Parker; anthem, Christ the Lord Is Risen To-day, Ambrose; response, Come, Ye Faithful, Fisher; offertory, To Him Who for Our Sins was Slain, Klein; baptismal service, 4 P. M. There will be a procession of the children of the kindergarten and primary departments, each carrying an Easter lily and all chanting an Easter anthem as they deposit their offering. The Baptist Boys' Brigade, a number of whom are to be baptized, will also march and joint in the Easter chant. The entire home Sunday school, as well as the branch school, will in various forms participate in this service, which will end with the baptism of many catechumens, Dr. MacArthur and his assistants officiating. Evening service, 8 o'clock. The following musical programme will be followed in the evening: Gloria in Excelsis, Parker; anthem, Blessed Is He, Parker; communion, By the Thorny Way of Sorrow, Schnecker; dismissal, Nunc Dimittis, Parker. The members of the choir are Miss Kate S. Chittenden, organist and director; Miss Myrta French, soprano; Mrs. J. W. Macy, contralto; C. J. Bushnell, baritone, and John J. Young, tenor.

Reformed Church.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Rev. David J. Burrell.—Morning—Prelude, March Religeuse, Guilmant; Anthems, Awake Thou that Sleepest, Foote; Sing Praises Unto the Lord, Marchant; Archangels Fold Your Wings, Marston; soprano solo, I Know that My Redeemer Liveth, Handel; tenor solo, Hosanna, Granier; Postlude, Grand Chorus in D, MacMaster. Evening—Prelude, Absoute, Gigout; anthems, Christ is Risen, Oust; I Will Go Unto the Altar of God, Harris; I Will Mention, Sullivan; alto solo, My Heart Ever Faithful, Bach; baritone solo, The King of Glory, Howland; Postlude, Toccata, Dubois. Violin solos at both services by David Mannes. Quartet—Mrs. Anna M. Burch, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, alto; H. Evan Williams, tenor; Dr. Carl E. Dufft, basso. Richard T. Percy, organist and director.

MADISON AVENUE, Madison Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge.—Morning: Prelude, allegro moderato, (organ, bass trumpet, and violin,) Henry Smart; anthem, God Hath Appointed a Day, B. Tours; response to commandments, Kyrie Eleison, Dudley Buck; response to prayer, Alleluia! Christ Is Risen, (a cappella, sixteenth century,) Felice Anerio; offertory, Hail, Easter Morn, (alto solo with violin obligato,) E. Marzo; anthem, Ye Bells of Easter Day, (with soprano and tenor solos and violin obligato,) L. R. Dressler; postlude, Pilgrims' Chorus, (organ, bass trumpet, and violin,) R. Wagner. Evening: Prelude, Romanzo, (organ and violin,) Svendsen; anthem, Shout, Ye High Heavens, G. W. Chadwick; response to prayer, Rejoice and Sing, Volkner Leisring; offertory, Resurrection, (soprano solo, with violin obligato,) H. R. Shelley; postlude, Fantasie, Saint-Saëns. Double quartet choir, Frank Taft, organist and director. Sopranos—Mrs. A. D. Brownlie, (solo,) Miss Fannie Hirsch; Altos—Mrs. Mortimer H. Leonard, (solo,) Mrs. Milton Ferry; Tenors—E. C. Towne, (solo,) W. C. Benjamin; Basses—F. C. Hilliard, (solo,) G. M. Boynton; Bass Trumpet—John G. Frank; Violin—E. C. Towne.

Roman Catholic.

ST. AGNES'S, Lexington Avenue and East Forty-third Street, the Rev. Henry A. Brann.—Solemn high mass, 11 o'clock. Order of music under the direction of Organist and Choirmaster William A. Brice: Organ prelude, O Filii, Batiste; Vidi Aquam, Wiegand; Mass in C, Beethoven; offertory, Regina Coeli, Giorza; organ postlude, Alleluia, Handel. In the evening solemn vespers, 7:30 o'clock. Psalms from Corini, Rossi, and Gregorian. O Salutaris, (contralto solo,) Rossini; Tantum Ergo, Faure. Soprano, Miss Minnie Hall; contralto, Miss Margaret G. Keyes; tenor, George W. Campbell; bass, John J. Cassidy, with the assistance of a second professional quartet and selected chorus.

BROOKLYN.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. GEORGE'S Church, Marcy and Gates Avenues, Rev. St. Clair Hester.—Morning service, 10:30 A. M. Processional hymn, anthem, Christ Our Passover, Shilling; Te Deum, in B flat, Stanford; Jubilate, in B flat, Stanford; hymn, Gloria Tibi, Garrett; anthem, Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead, S. P. Warren; Communion Service, in F, Gounod; recessional hymn. Evening service, 7:30 P. M. Anthem, Awake up My Glory, Barnby; Magnificat, in B flat, J. Stainer; Nunc Dimittis, in B flat, J. Stainer; anthem, He Is Risen, Clare; hymn; anthem, As It Began to Dawn, Foster; soprano solo, The Resurrection, Holden; bass solo, Resurrexit, Tosti; tenor solo, Hosanna, Granier; anthem, Hallelujah Chorus, Handel; Sevenfold, Amen, Stainer; recessional. William Carman Hardy, organist and choirmaster. Frederick Settle, assistant organist.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Jefferson and Patchen Avenues, the Rev. Henry T. Scudder.—Morning Service—Te Deum in B flat, Garrett; Jubilate, Macfarren; anthems, As It Began to Dawn, Vincent, Why Seek Ye the Living? Clare; communion service, Hall. Evening Service—Magnificat, in A flat, Mann; Nunc Dimittis, in A flat, Mann; Anthems, God Hath Appointed a Day, Tours; My Hope Is in the Everlasting, Stainer; Awake Thou That Sleepest, Stainer. The soloists will be Master Russell Miller, Master Millard F. Cook, Jr., W. Theodore Van Gorx, and W. S. Lahey; Charles F. Mason, organist and choirmaster; Charles W. Fash, assistant.

ST. MARTIN'S, Carroll Park, the Rev. Frederick W. Davis.—Solemn high mass, 11 A. M.; prelude, Romance, Spohr; violin solo; Solemn Processional, Hymn 130, Filii et Filiae, plain song; Kyrie Eleison, Messe Solennelle, Gounod; Sequence, Hymn 134, Proper Melody; Credo, Messe Solennelle, Guilmant; offertory, The Angels' Easter Song, Brown, solo with 'cello obligato; Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Guilmant; Tantum Ergo, plain song; Ave Maria, Bach-Gounod, solo with violin obligato; postlude, Priests' March, Mendelssohn; solemn vespers, 8 o'clock—Prelude, Festal March, Tellman; Solemn Procession, Hymn 130, Filii et Filiae, plain song; Psalm 150, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, in G, Calkin; anthem, Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead? Clare; offertory anthem, Jesus Our Triumphant King, Wilson; Hymn 309, Part I., Monk; Hymn 309, Part II., plain song; postlude, Marche Pontificale, F. de la Tombelle. The soloists will be Miss Ida A. Martin, Miss Edith A. Lanning, H. W. Maynard, Jr., H. R. Elliott, assisted by a chorus; Miss Isabel Berrall, organist and musical director; Mrs. May Whitney Helms, 'cellist; F. V. Baggs, violinist.

Methodist Episcopal.

HANSON PLACE, Hanson Place and St. Felix Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell.—Morning Service, 10:30—Organ Prelude, Fantasia in C, Tours; Doxology, Old Hundred, choir and congregation; anthem, Welcome Happy Morning, Lansing, (incidental solos for soprano and bass;) Gloria Tibi, choir and congregation; contralto solo and quartet, The Easter Dawn, Dressler; Gloria Patri, choir and congregation; hymn, The Day of Resurrection; choir response after prayer; quartet, O Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, arranged from Haydn, (incidental solo for soprano;) offertory, anthem for soloists and chorus, At the Sepulchre, Bachmann. This anthem will conclude with the hymn, Crown Him with Many Crowns, choir and congregation; ascription anthem Alleluia! Now is Christ Risen, Adams; organ postlude, Scherzoso, Op. 152, Rheinberger. Evening Service, 7:30—Organ prelude, Grand Offertoire in F minor, Batiste; anthem for soprano solo and double chorus, The Lord Now Victorious, Mascagni; anthem, The God of Israel, Rossini; contralto solo, Resurrexit, Tosti; hymn, Hark! the Notes of Angels Singing, Glory, Glory to the Lamb; choir response after prayer; quartet, (incidental soprano solo,) To Him Who for Our Sins Was Slain, Klein; offertory, tenor solo, Ye Bells of Easter Day, Dressler; hymn, All hail the power of Jesus' name; ascription anthem, Glorious is Thy Name, Mozart; organ prelude, Grand March in E flat, Sir Julius Benedict.

SIMPSON, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, J. O. Wilson.—Morning service, 10:30 o'clock—Organ prelude, Vincent; hymn, The Day of Resurrection, Sullivan; anthem, In the End of the Sabbath, Foster; Gloria, Barnby; Te Deum, in D flat, Fitzhugh; offertory, A Song for Easter, Allen; hymn, Look, Ye Saints, Smart; organ postlude, Lemmens. Evening Service, 7:30 o'clock—Organ prelude, Guilmant; hymn, O Could I Speak; anthem, Speak Comfortably, Schackley; Gloria, Barnby; anthem, Ye Bells of Easter, (with violin obligato,) Dressler; offertory, Lift Your Glad Voices, Schnecker; hymn, All Hail the Power; organ voluntary, Hallelujah Chorus, Handel. The soloists will be Miss A. L. Hofmann, Mrs. E. Storer, T. G. Claridge, J. G. McGrayne, assisted by a chorus of twenty voices. E. J. Fitzhugh, organist and musical director.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Final Public Rehearsal of the Twentieth Season Given Yesterday.

The fifth and last afternoon concert of the Symphony Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a decided apathy on the part of a war-besieged public and the house was not more than half full. This was a state of things not invited by the programme, for Mr. Walter Damrosch, with his accustomed energy in the matter of providing new music for the delectation of a public which prefers "Home, Sweet Home," to a new opera by a man of talent, had two novelties in a list of three compositions. One of them was a new violin concerto by Dubois. It might occur to some people that in the dearth of compositions for the violin the public would be curious to find out whether a new one was good, but some people would be wrong. The public would rather hear Bruch's G minor and the Mendelsshon than any new concerto. As for a new symphonic poem by Weingartner, who cares for Weingartner or goes to hear poems, symphonic or otherwise, in these days?

The performance began with Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, of which at least the slow movement is a noble piece of writing. It was admirably played, that slow movement, except that the ubiquitous Mr. Reiter's solo horn was just a shade off the pitch. M. Henri Marteau, to whom the Dubois violin concerto is dedicated, played it with superb dash and fearless virtuosity. But it is not an immortal concerto. It is not bad, but it fails to attain its purpose. It has grace and elegance, and the solo part is very grateful, but, except in the first movement, the melodic thought is commonplace. Yet it was worth while to produce it, and it might be worth while to play it again. Many compositions of this order improve on acquaintance.

The Weingartner symphonic poem, "The Fields of the Blessed," is hardly a "tochter aus Elysium." It is one great smear of orchestral color, a piece of instrumentation which uses all the resources of the modern score-juggler—divided and solo violins, divided double basses, tambourine, cymbals, glockenspiel, English horn, muted French horns, muted trumpets, and Heaven only knows what other fal-lals. All of these methods of expression are good when a man has something to express; but if you have nothing to say the vocabulary of the Century and the Standard is of no use. M. Marteau played for an encore a piece for one violin without any accompaniment. It was by an old man named Bach, and it had more music in its first six bars than there was in the whole score of Mr. Weingartner's assault on antiquity.

Miss Viola Allen as a Star.

Miss Viola Allen has definitely decided to terminate her engagement with Charles Frohman at the end of this season. She will star under the direction of the Liebler Company. Miss Allen will be supported by the strongest company it is possible to engage, and she will make her début either in the new romantic drama, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," by Stanislaus Stange, or in a dramatization of a popular novel by an English author. Miss Allen will sail for Europe on May 17, and will return to America in time to open her season, about Oct. 1, at one of three Broadway theatres that have been offered to her managers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The production of "Topsy Turvy" at the Herald Square Theatre, in which Charles Evans was to have starred, has been postponed until next season.

Richard Mansfield has decided to open his coming engagement at the Garden Theatre, which begins on Monday, April 25, with his new play, a dramatization of the novel "The First Violin."

Henry Miller has no idea of reviving "Gudgeons" next season for any extraordinary purpose. Mr. Miller's idea is to have his company rehearse the comedy, which was one of the best plays Mr. Miller appeared in during his stay in the Empire Theatre company, so that if he is compelled to change his bill he will be prepared.

The following list of artists comprises very nearly the complete company engaged to appear in "The Koreans," the comic opera which is to be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre: Eloise Vitti, prima donna; Gladys Wallis, soubrette; Samuel Edwards; "The Mimic Four," who are to play the ancestors in the opera; William Sturgeon, tenor; Eugenia Barker, contralto; Hope Booth, Marcia Muniaz, and Thomas S. Donohue.

It is reported that Amelia Summerville and Max Eugene, now with the Castle Square Opera Company, are to be married within the coming week, providing Miss Summerville obtains a divorce, which it is expected will be granted in a few days. Mr. Eugene created the character of Brian Boru in the opera of that name, and Miss Summerville filled the part of Baby Boru in the same production.

Girls War with Pails of Water.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 7.—The feud between the Mack and Stevens families of this city over the ownership of an alley assumed an acute form to-day. A leader from the Stevens house, which empties into the disputed alley is the cause of the contention. To-day when the melted snow was pouring down the leader, one of the Misses Mack conceived the idea of catching the water in a pail, carrying it to the front of the Stevens house and pouring it into the window basin. Two young girls of the Stevens family seeing her thus engaged poured a pailful of water upon her from an upper window. Miss Mack's sister, also armed with a pail, rushed to her assistance, and the girls threw water at each other until the Misses Mack, drenched to the skin, as much by the water they threw into the air as by that thrown down upon them, retired from the unequal contest. A sequel to the affair is expected in the Police Court.

The Princeton-Harvard Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7.—Princeton has chosen to defend the negative in the debate with Harvard on May 11, the question being: "Resolved, That the present restrictions of immigration into the United States are insufficient." Two preliminary debates have been held in each of the halls, and as a result the following have been selected to speak next Wednesday evening for places on the final team: From Whig Hall, C. H. Hale, '98, of Mississippi; Ivy Lee, '98, of Missouri; N. S. Reeves, '99, of New York, and A. S. Weston, '99, of New Jersey. From Clio Hall, R. D. Dripps, '98, of Pennsylvania; R. L. Beecher, '98, of British Columbia; W. E. Hope, 1901, and J. A. Jones, 1901, of New Jersey.

DEATH OF MARGARET MATHER.

Collapsed While Playing in Charleston and Never Regained Consciousness.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Margaret Mather, the actress, died at the Hotel Ruffner, in this city, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. She arrived in town with her company yesterday to fill an engagement at Burlew's Opera House. Miss Mather appeared to be in good health and spirits, but she had been working very hard, breaking in four new members of her company; the extra work and worry caused by the sickness of her business manager, John Major, whom she left in Richmond, was a terrible strain upon her.

She was playing "Cymbeline," and just before entering the fourth act, she received a telegram from Richmond saying that the Major had gone to his home in New York. She was worried because he had gone without notifying her. She proceeded with her work on the stage, and had gotten as far as the cave scene. Just after changing to the character of Page, it was noticed that she began to omit her lines and to act in an eccentric manner. She was carried off the stage in an unconscious condition and remained unconscious until she died this evening. Her legal representative, Horatio King of New York, telegraphed to send her body to New York for burial; it will start to-morrow evening. Her company will disband and return to their several homes. Miss Mather died from convulsions caused by acute Bright's disease.

Margaret Mather's last theatrical venture was an ornate and interesting production of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," with a judicious reduction of the text and a tasteful scenic dress. This cost a great deal of money, and was first exhibited in New York, at Wallack's Theatre, in January, 1897, and last seen here, in the present season, at the Grand Opera House. Miss Mather's own impersonation of Imogen was probably her most intelligent, sensible, and edifying achievement. It was marred somewhat by her defective delivery of verse and her habitual crudities of speech, but even in these matters it was better than any of her previous efforts. Much of the theatrical reputation of this actress was deliberately manufacturerd, though there is no doubt her earlier managers honestly thought she possessed genius, and some critics honestly said so. But some honest critics have boldly said the same of Olga Nethersole, whose acting resembled hers. Miss Mather did possess an unusually large share of physical force, which she exerted to the amazement of the multitude in such episodes as Juliet's vociferous struggle with Friar Lawrence's bottle of medicine and Leah's curse; and she had, in a large measure, feeling, sensibility, emotional expression, or whatever it may be termed—for there is no formulated science of acting, and all judgment of it is more or less empirical.

These are good gifts, and one can understand how her always harsh portrayal of Juliet, with its lack of tender charm, was appraised so far above its value by the untutored observers of her public efforts between her formal first appearance, in 1882, and her début in New York in 1885. At that time her manager and chief eulogist was the excitable J. M. Hill. Her first teacher and manager had been George Edgar (Biddle,) who forsook the cotton trade to act in the "legitimate," and train others to do likewise. Mr. Hill brought her into New York with much ado, but not hurriedly. She had then been acting in public three years or more, and had devoted a year before that tentative début to study and private recitations. These recitations had been skilfully contrived by Hill to awaken public curiosity in his new star. She was the subject of many, many columns of newspaper praise, the iteration of which counts more than the argument, before she began to act. Yet her Juliet was a sore disappointment here, and not as well received by the paying public as Mary Anderson's Rosalind, with which it was, so to speak, contemporary; while her Leah and her Juliana in "The Honeymoon," seen here later, did not hold the attention of influential playgoers.

She had acquired no polish, her sense of artistic proportion was defective, and so, alas! must have been her sense of humor. But she grew in popularity in her tours of other cities, and was a paying star before she rudely broke away from J. M. Hill's management. In 1887 she married Emil Haberkorn, leader of Mr. Hill's musicians, but they did not long live together. In 1892 she obtained a divorce from him on the ground of desertion, and she soon afterward married George Pabst, a son of the wealthy Milwaukee brewer, from whom she was, in turn, divorced in 1896. She had then been living in retirement some years, and emerged into the public gaze with her splendid "Cymbeline."

Further than this the record of Margaret Mather's career is obscure. Her mother, who used to travel with her, was called Mrs. Finlayson, and it is said that her maiden name was Mather. The statement has often been printed that Margaret was born in Detroit Oct. 21, 1862, and that her childhood was not filled with sunshine. She was poor, ill-nourished, and uneducated when her fancied genius was first proclaimed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Brown—Williamson.

A wedding that united two of the oldest families in Flatbush was solemnized on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Eliza Rapalye Williamson, on New Lots Avenue. The contracting parties were Miss Marie Williamson and Clarence S. Brown, son of the late Simeon Brown of Flatbush. Miss Cornelia Rapalye, a cousin of the bride, acted as the maid of honor, and the groom was accompanied by Samuel Lott Ryder as best man. James Rapalye Williamson officiated as the usher. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nicholas Pearse, pastor of the Reformed Church of New Lots. A reception followed the ceremony, after which the young couple started for the South. They will make their home in Brooklyn upon their return.

Legge—Edgar.

Miss Frances Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar of 732 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and M. F. Legge, a rubber merchant of this city, were married on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. A. Yantus, pastor of the Fourth Universalist Church of Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. There were no attendants, and the ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives and most intimate friends of the two families. At 10 o'clock a reception was held, and at midnight a dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Legge will make their home at 734 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, upon their return from the honeymoon trip.

Worman—Payne.

Miss Mary Alice Payne, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Daniel F. Payne, was married to J. H. Worman, the editor of Outing, at the home of her parents at Wadham's Mills, N. Y., on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Barrett of Albany officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Woodall of Westport, N. Y., a town on the border of Lake Champlain, where Mr. Worman spends his Summers. Owing to the recent death of a relative of the bridegroom, none but immediate relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

A Relic of the Maine.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

A two-pound dynamite shell which was taken from the wreck of the Maine is on exhibition at the rooms of the Tippecanoe Club, through the courtesy of Congressman Burton. Wednesday morning Secretary Hencke received a letter and an express package from Congressman Burton. In the letter Mr. Burton explained that Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Maine had sent him the dynamite shell as a memento of the Maine disaster. Under the circumstances Congressman Burton said he could not present the shell to the Tippecanoe Club, but would expect Secretary Hencke to hold it in trust for him. The mechanism is quite intricate, and although the shell was said to be "unloaded" those who examined it Wednesday handled it with extreme care.

Single Men for War.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Orders have been issued by Col. L. F. Burpee to the Captains of the Second Regiment, C. N. G., requesting them to secure single men to take the places of married ones in their commands in case of war. The idea is that it would be an unnecessary hardship to compel married men to go and try to support their families on the meagre Government pay for privates if enough single men can be found to fill their places, and the indications are that many single men stand ready to enlist, many of them former members of the regiment. This will not disbar married men who prefer to go.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane Anna S. Prichard.

Jane Anna Scrymser Prichard, widow of William Henry Prichard, and mother of the Rev. Augustus B. Prichard, died on Wednesday at the residence of her son, 79 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mrs. Prichard was eighty-five years old, and throughout her life had been very active in all sorts of Christian church work, especially that affecting the negroes in the South. Mrs. Prichard came to New York from her birthplace, Albany, when she was fifteen years old, and shortly after moved to Brooklyn, where she had since resided. She was married in Plymouth Church on May 25, 1853, to William H. Prichard, who was at that time clerk of the church. She was for over fourteen years a communicant of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at her son's residence, and the interment will be in the family plot at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, to-morrow.

George Lott.

George Lott, one of the oldest and best known residents of the suburbs, died Tuesday afternoon at his home in King's Highway, Brooklyn. He was seventy-one years old, and was born in the house in which he died. He was an elder of the Flatlands Reformed Church for a number of years, and was a Republican all his life. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at the house, the Rev. J. S. Gardener, rector of the Flatlands Reformed Church, officiating. Mr. Lott is survived by three children, Bernard, Jerome, and Mrs. G. Van Sicklen. The burial will be in the family plot beside the church on Kouwenhoven Place.

Obituary Notes.

HOWLAND R. MINTURN, Superintendent of the Northern Division of the St. Paul Railroad, died yesterday at Green Bay, Wis. Mr. Minturn was a native of Vermont.

WILLIAM H. CORWITH, aged seventy-two years, one of the oldest ferry masters in the employ of the Greenpoint Ferry Company, died yesterday of paralysis at his home, 256 Eckford Street, Brooklyn. His son is a well-known real estate dealer.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. THAYER, clergyman, educator, and author, died at Franklin, Mass., yesterday afternoon. He was seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Thayer retired from the ministry several years ago, and since then had published a large number of volumes.

JOHN FOLGER ADAM, a clubman and son of the late John Henry Adam, who for years was President of the New York Gaslight Company, died yesterday at his home, 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, from kidney trouble. He was born in Oyster Bay, L. I., in 1852. Mr. Adam was a member of the Union, Seawanhaka, Racquet, and Downtown Clubs.

JOHN NEILSON HARRIMAN, son of the late Rev. Orlando Harriman, died yesterday of heart failure, at 163 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Harriman was a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, which he joined in 1885. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the residence of his son, Joseph W. Harriman, 352 West Eighty-eighth Street.

CHARLES OVERHOLZER, a policeman, twenty-five years old, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last night from typhoid fever. He was ill seven weeks. Overholzer lived at 166 East Sixty-sixth Street. He came here from Iowa in the Spring of 1895, and was appointed on the police force on Dec. 17, 1895. The body will be taken home for burial.

ANNA FORBES, who for eight years had been a teacher in Public School No. 34, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at her residence, 687 Bushwick Avenue. She had been ill for several months. Miss Forbes was a graduate of the school in which she taught, and also a graduate of the Girls' High School. She was affianced to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, now absent as surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. The funeral will be from her late residence on Sunday.

Sleeping Car Compartment Rates.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, March 31.

On and after to-morrow rates for compartments in Wagner and Pullman coaches will be advanced 40 per cent. or more. Heretofore the berth rate in a compartment has been exactly the same as for a berth in an ordinary sleeper, although the accommodations are much superior. As these rooms are isolated from the remainder of the car, it was possible to sell both berths only in exceptional cases. A passenger, therefore, usually secured the advantages of a drawing room for the price of a single berth.

Notice was given the roads using these cars yesterday that after April 1 new rates for these compartments would be exacted. Between Chicago and New York the rate will be $7, instead of $5, as at present. This is an advance of just 40 per cent. Between Chicago and Boston the rate will be $7.50, an advance of over 40 per cent. Proportional advances will be made between this city and Cincinnati and St. Paul, the only other cities to which this service is given.

New York's Readiness.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The State of New York has surely set a fine example of patriotic readiness to uphold the Federal arm, if need be. She has a fine body of soldiers, who have been drilled to the use of arms, and she has appropriated $1,000,000 in money to go with the muskets and the muscle. The Empire State intends to deserve its name by demonstrations suitable to an empire.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware, C. Dorflinger & Sons, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

ADAM.—On Thursday, April 7, 1898, at his late residence, 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, John Folger, son of the late J. Henry and Sarah S. Adam, in the 47th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLODGETT.—On April 7, Eliza A., widow of E. Tilden Blodgett, and daughter of the late Lawrence Martin of New York.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Marinor, 481 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, April 9, at 1 P. M.

FOOT.—At Springfield, Mass., April 6, Homer Foot, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral at Springfield Saturday, April 9.

KENT.—Suddenly, in Middletown, Conn., April 5, at the residence of her son, Samuel Russell, Amelia C. Kent, widow of the late Henry A. Kent, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral private.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Florence, Carrie Delano Motley, wife of Teackle Wallis Lewis.
Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M., Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Baltimore papers please copy.

NASH.—On Wednesday, April 6, 1898, at the residence of her father, Mary Blanchard, youngest daughter of Stephen P. and Catherine McLean Nash.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, on Saturday, April 9th, at half-past ten o'clock.

PLATT.—On Tuesday, April the 5th, 1898, at Madison, New Jersey, Mary Helen Merrell, widow of Ebenezer Platt of New York, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.
Funeral at the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. V. W. Myer, Madison, N. J., on Friday, the 8th inst., on the arrival of the train leaving Barclay St. at 12 o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, April 6th, at his home, No. 2,069 Fifth Avenue, Milton H. Robertson, in the fifty-second year of his age.
Funeral private.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, 1898, Martha Holden, wife of the late Clark Smith and daughter of the late Samuel C. Holden of Batavia, N. Y.
Funeral service will be held at the residence of her son, 112 Hicks Street, at half-past 1 on Saturday afternoon. Interment private.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Meran, Austria, on March 19, 1898, Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from Temple Emanu-El, corner 5th Av. and 43d St., on April 8, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.

Educational Alliance.—The Directors of this society are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, father of our colleague, Mr. F. Spiegelberg, at Temple Emanu-El, on Friday, April 8, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Vice President.

Aguilar Free Library Society.—The Directors of this society are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, father of our colleague, Mr. F. Spiegelberg, at Temple Emanu-El, on Friday, April 8, 1898, at 9:30 A. M.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM, President.

TABER.—At San José, Cal., 6th inst., Augustus Taber, in the 73d year of his age.

WELCH.—On Wednesday, April 6, at Morristown, N. J., Archibald Hyde Welch, in his 69th year.
Funeral services from South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Friday, April 8, at 3 P. M. A special train will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets at 1:20 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF LONDON.

It Contains More Things than Any Other City's—Dust Enough for Food.

From The London Telegraph.

Only by degrees are the marvelous qualities of our London atmosphere becoming known. No city in the world can boast such a peculiar aerial composition as that which the inhabitants of the metropolis have served to them daily and nightly, without money and without price—for neither the Government, County Council, nor Vestries have yet attempted to tax the highly nutritive air which we breathe. Most people think that our atmosphere consists of practically nothing. Quite a mistake. It is both meat and drink. A paper contributed to the "Transactions" of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine states that even in a suburb the dust particles number 20,000 per cubic centimeter in the open air, and 44,000 in a quiet room; while in the city—O fortunatos nimium!—the totals per cubic centimeter were 500,000 when taken from a roof, 300,000 in a court, and about 400,000 in a room. In other words, the air of the square mile is 900 per cent. thicker than in the suburbs, which is in accord with the general experience that fogs are both more dense and more frequent over the centre than in the outskirts. But what is especially interesting is to learn that although dust is the great carrier of micro-organisms, there is only one of these articles per 33,000,000 atoms of dust. Thus it is calculated a man could live in the metropolis for seventy years and only absorb 25,000,000 microbes into his system from the air, or about the same number as he drinks in half a pint of unboiled milk. Of course, there are other serious objections to dust; but it is something to know that there is only one microbe to many millions of motes.

The Busy Bee in New Fields.

From The Manchester (Mich.) Enterprise.

It is a queer sight to see the honey bees working in the sawdust at the woodenware factory. The maple and basswood sawdust has plenty of sap in it, and the bees are industriously gathering it.

The Headless State Department.

From The Rochester Catholic Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES speaks of "our headless State Department." Uncharitable language, certainly, but, unfortunately, it is more than half true.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 7.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ABRAHAMS, Minnie, 326 E. 69th St.	39	6
AGENO, Benedetto, 333 W. 39th St.	33	5
ANDERSON, George, 212 E. 88th St.	2	6
BRAND, Willie, 106 Avenue B.	1	6
BIEHL, Claus F., 319 E. 56th St.	53	5
BURKE, John, New York Hospital.	55	6
BAFOON, Joseph, 280 Mott St.	2	6
BAIERLEIN, John, 196 E. 4th St.	71	6
BARNEY, William, House of Refuge.	15	6
BRIEN, Patrick, 790 E. 145th St.	1	6
CONWAY, James, 1,323 Avenue A.	60	6
CARACINTI, Mary, 31 Park St.	39	6
COWAN, William, 322 East 29th St.	6	6
CACCHIONE, Giuseppina, 17 Spring.	4	6
CLARKE, Alice E., 354 Mott Av.	18	5
CORWIN, Hannah V., 146 W. 93d St.	76	6
DELCINORE, John, 328 E. 63d St.	3	6
DE VITA, Margaretha, 39 Park St.	1	6
DAVIS, Melissa M., 33 W. 12th St.	76	6
DEVOY, Katie, St. Joseph's Hospital.	6	2
DUFFIN, Frank, Fordham Hospital.	18	4
ERICSSON, C. G., 146 Alexander Av.	74	6
FITZGERALD, Alice J., Sutton Place	36	5
FURPHY, Florence M., 234 W. 127th.	10	5
FAGAN, James J., 19 Perry St.	20	5
FALLON, Rosie, 275 Mott St.	56	6
GREEN, Mary A., New Milford, Conn.	40	7
GORMAN, Daniel, 342 E. 55th St.	25	5
GAMP, Wilhelmina, 54 E. 151st St.	1	6
HITCHCOCK, Charles A. V. B., 2,822 8th Av.	51	4
HIGGINS, John, 142 E. 84th St.	45	5
HAYDOCK, George G., 31 E. 30th St.	33	6
HAHN, Maria, 107 10th Av.	64	5
HANAHUE, Mary, 1 W. 102d St.	26	4
HAMBURGER, Esther, 349 E. 85th St.	1	6
HIGGINS, Francis B., 324 E. 14th St.	22	6
HOGAN, John M., 2,675 3d Av.	24	6
HELMSTROM, Charles, Fordham Hos.	23	3
KEANE, Mary T., 357 68th St.	42	5
KINNEY, Mary F., 572 Madison Av.	39	6
LINDENSCHMID, Mary, 151 E. 28th.	1	6
LLOYD, Grace, 1,497 Broadway.	1	5
LA VIA, Marianna, 302 E. 106th St.	4	6
LANGAN, Peter, 463 W. 52d St.	27	5
LOEB, Sarah, 2,048 7th Av.	45	5
McGRAVE, Charlotte, 572 2d Av.	6	6
McKENZIE, A. F., 149 W. 64th St.	90	5
McCREADY, John, 237 W. 48th St.	60	6
McLAUGHLIN, Margaret A., 15 Manhattan St.	1	5
MISSANO, Vincenzo, 77 Mulberry St.	47	6
MOTZOL, Leonard, 1,720 1st Av.	58	5
MEHRBECK, Mary, Workhouse.	51	6
MILLER, Jean, 2,097 8th Av.	8	6
MURRAY, Thomas E., 2,134 Washington Av.	81	5
NIEDT, Augusta, 339 E. 21st St.	26	5
OSBORNE, Clark, 332 W. 58th St.	44	5
PETRONE, Antonio, 122½ Christopher.	56	5
PFEIFFER, Sabina, 234 W. 16th St.	29	6
PRYOR, Michael, 400 E. 18th St.	47	6
REMPALSKY, Antoine, 137 Norfolk.	70	5
RINN, Elizabeth, 229 W. 35th St.	62	6
ROBERTSON, M. H., 2,069 5th Av.	51	5
REYNOLDS, William, 452 W. 39th St.	22	6
REIN, Jeremiah F., 271 W. 117th St.	27	6
ROSATI, Moli, 468 E. 150th St.	34	5
SCHWARZER, Florence I., 28 E. 131st	3	6
SCHIFFER, Edmund, 1,704 2d Av.	31	6
STEWART, Maggie, 182 E. 78th St.	35	6
SHEA, Richard, 285 10th Av.	43	6
SUGAR, Bridget, 412 E. 58th St.	42	6
SIRIANNI, Michele, 205 Mott St.	3	6
SWANTSKY, Louis, 65 White St.	60	6
SCHILLING, Adolph, 307 E. 71st St.	72	6
SISGRAFANI, Salvatore, 222 Elizabeth St.	6	6
SCHMITT, John S., 253 E. 10th St.	35	4
SILVERSTEIN, Morris, 123 Monroe.	53	6
STERNS, Fred, 179 Essex St.	2	7
SWAN, Mary A., 242 W. 35th St.	38	5
TOTTRUP, Emilie, 49 E. 73d St.	80	6
TANGREDI, Angela, 424 E. 113th St.	1	7
TEREBASSA, Elia, 2,541 3d Av.	1	5
UNGLAUBE, Anna, 1,271 1st Av.	3	5
VAN PELT, Thomas L., 18 E. 112th.	20	5
WALPOLE, Anna, 45 E. 133d St.	1	5
WILDITZ, George, 412 W. 38th St.	24	5
WELSH, Anna, 293 7th Av.	63	5
WOOD, Frederick, 895 7th Av.	39	5
WALTHER, Wilhelmina, 244 10th Av.	76	7
WILLIS, H., 460 Lexington Av.	26	7
WILSON, Rey, 28 W. 59th St.	28	5
WOBALOWICH, Annie, 237 Monroe.	1	6
WEAKLEY, Mary, 88 Greenwich St.	22	6

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ABBOTT, Mary, St. Peter's Hospital.	25	6
BAUER, Rose T., 114 Berriman St.	74	6
BUNGART, Christina, 27 Hamilton Av.	74	5
BECK, Christian, 214 Schermerhorn.	84	7
BLASI, Antonio, 121 Classon Av.	1	4
BEWLEY, William, 1,301 Atlantic Av.	58	4
BOOTH, William L., 379 Clinton St.	37	6
BUNKER, Dumont, 7 Wyona St.	58	6
COONAN, Thomas, 76 Nassau St.	39	5
CASS, Rebecca, 217 Ralph St.	65	6
CORRESE, Frank, 113 Navy St.	49	6
CASWELL, Joseph, 275 18th St.	40	4
CONWAY, Anna, 351 Furman St.	40	5
CRONIN, Joseph, 492 Warren St.	1	5
DEVITT, Bridget, 234 8th St.	65	6
DOYLE, John J., 36 Degraw St.	16	6
DEVOE, Harold B., 785 McDonough St.	2	6
DYER, Emma E., 563 5th Av.	50	6
ENSKAT, Bertha I., 69 N. 1st St.	3	6
FOERSTH, Henry P., 60 Wyckoff Av.	2	6
FLYNN, Richard, 184 Johnson St.	1	5
FELDHUS, Diedrich H., 39 Van Voorhis St.	31	5
FERRIS, Robert, 63 13th St.	68	6
FRUAUF, Philip W., 203A Lewis Av.	32	6
GOBLE, Hannah, 291 S. 2d St.	59	6
GUNZENHAUSER, Marie E., 7 Alice Court	82	5
GASSON, Kate, 59 Hudson Av.	35	6
GREENWALD, Caroline, 1,834 Fulton St.	50	5
KRAUSHAAR, Susan, 287 Harmon St.	53	6
KEENAN, James, 153 Prospect Av.	1	5
LE COUNT, Mary E., 128 Penn St.	51	6
LORETZ, Adrian, 56 Monroe St.	4	5
MESIEWIEZ, Bodgan, 426 Flushing Av.	4	5
MANNING, Stephen, St. Cath. Hosp.	38	5
MORRISON, Kate, K. C. Almshouse	50	4
ODENDHOL, Edith H., 774 Driggs Av.	3	7
PECK, Mary E., 563 Madison St.	55	6
PEIFER, J. H., 261 [illegible] St.	1	6
PRICHARD, Jane [illegible] Van Sicklen Av.	84	6
ROBERT, Catharine [illegible]	39	5
SMITH, Martha H. [illegible]	85	7
SMITH, Andrew, [illegible]	65	4
STEVANS, Sarah, K. C. [illegible]	70	6
SCHOENEMAN, Annie M., [illegible] usko St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWEENEY, Thomas, 215 Adams [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHERIDAN, Alexander, canal [illegible] Erie Basin.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STOOTHOFF, Elizabeth, New Lots and Atkins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THURBER, Elliot B., 109 Montague.	34	[illegible]
VANDERHOFF, Samuel C., 1,069 Bedford Av.	49	6
WILSON, Charles A., 142 31st St.	3	6
WELLER, Lottie, 110 Hamburg Av.	2	5
WALDRON, James, K. C. Hospital.	33	6
WILEY, Mary, Washington Av. and 1st St.	70	5
WILSON, Mary, 198 18th St.	12	6
ZOELLER, Emil, 208 Wallabout St.	4	6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.
New York, April 7th, 1898.

The banquet celebrating the tricentenary of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes will be held at Delmonico's, 44th St. and Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, April 14th, at 7 o'clock.

Tickets can now be procured from the Treasurer of the stewards, Wm. D. Barbour, 15 Wall St.

HENRY G. MARQUAND, President.
FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER, Chairman Com. Arrangements.
T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER, Chairman of Stewards.

The St. Nicholas Society will celebrate the Festival of Paas by a dinner at Delmonico's, 44th Street and Fifth Avenue, on Easter Monday, April 11th, at 7 P. M. Tickets may be procured by members at the Offices of the Society, No. 1,256 Broadway.
G. ISHAM, Secretary.

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The Nassau Bank
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Central National Bank
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

[illegible] TRUST COMPANY
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
[illegible]
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
[illegible] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Barely 250,000 shares of stock changed hands yesterday. The market was without tendency, and Wall Street paid less attention to quotations than for weeks. Stocks fluctuated within narrow limits, and the trading was wholly professional. Taken as a whole, it was the most stupid day that Wall Street has had since the Maine disaster.

⁂

The dullness and listlessness of the market reflected the uncertainty over the diplomatic situation. There were all sorts of rumors flooding the Street, some of them detailing the terms of peace and others promising a naval demonstration in Cuban waters. In fact, every shade of opinion as to the likelihood of war or peace was to be found among the various tales with which the Street was yesterday inflicted. Little attention, however, was paid to these, speculators preferring to await definite news from Washington and Madrid—which virtually means waiting until Monday, and possibly longer. What little bull talk there was among the traders was based upon the possibilities arising from the delay rather than upon any present prospects of a peaceful solution of the Cuban matter.

⁂

One thing that was proved by yesterday's market was that the short interest is much smaller than is generally believed. There was no further fright in the bear camp yesterday morning like that which prevailed at the closing on Wednesday, apparently because there were fewer shorts to be scared. Furthermore, the loan crowd yesterday showed a smaller demand for stocks than for a long time.

⁂

Wall Street expects no important developments until Monday, when the President is to send to Congress his message, and when Congress, according to present belief, is to give vent to its long pent-up war sentiment. Events coming to light between now and then are likely to meet with but little response in the stock market unless they be definite and of great importance. The trading contingent may regain enough nerve at the close of the week to put out some shorts, in anticipation of the President's message and the action of Congress, but it is safe to assume that there will be neither liquidation nor investment buying until some positive move is made at Washington.

⁂

Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $61,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 121⅝@121½@122¼@122, and $20,000 fives, coupon, at 111⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	National Lead	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Oreg. Imp., all in. pd.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. Great West.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Kansas City, P. & G.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Canada South.	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	Oreg. Short L.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. Paul & Dul.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Consol. Ice	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st, P. B.	2⅛	Norfolk & West. con.	1
Can. Southern 1st	1	Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s.	1
Den. & R. G. 4s.	1½	Rio Grande West. 4s.	1½
Erie prior lien	1⅝	Southern Ry. 5s.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 5s.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
N. Y. C. Ext. 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days and 5@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $165,788,784; balances, $5,149,779; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $347,420.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.80½ for sixty days, and unchanged at $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80@$4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅝@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, 1⅜, to 58⅜; Reading, ¼, to 8⅞, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34⅜. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52; New York Central, ⅝, to 115; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 103, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅞. Atchison sold at 11⅝, and St. Paul at 93⅛. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 111 1-16 for money and were unchanged at 111¼ for the account.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £3,311,000; circulation increased £882,000; bullion decreased £2,429,096; other securities decreased £3,626,000; other deposits decreased £350,000; public deposits decreased £6,981,000; notes reserve decreased £3,212,000; Government securities decreased £1,011,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 37.25 per cent., as compared with 38.31 per cent. last week, against a decline from 52.65 per cent. to 52.31 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 74,750,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased 40,750,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 4,400,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 120,850,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 725,000 francs. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 15c. Exchange on London was at 25f. 89c.

A NEEDLESS BREACH OF CUSTOM.

Considerable disappointment was evinced in Wall Street yesterday over the failure of subsequent developments to warrant the Stock Exchange's action in deciding to keep open house to-day. The dullness yesterday was taken as an indication of what might be expected to-day and to-morrow, and there was some talk of getting up a petition to the Governors to reconsider their reconsideration and close to-day. No steps of this kind, however, were taken, and Wall Street, for the first time since the war, will transact business on Good Friday. But the Street expects to do very little business to-day, and many brokers went home last night with the intention of staying away from business until Monday.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Large engagements of gold for importation, amounting to $2,225,000, were announced yesterday. Of this $1,250,000 comes to Brown Brothers & Co., $250,000 to Kessler & Co., $250,000 to L. Von Hoffmann & Co., and $400,000 for Muller, Schall & Co. The gold for the latter firm comes from Cuba. Since Feb. 25 there has been engaged in and exported from Europe and Australia over $54,000,000.

The sterling exchange market was extremely dull yesterday. The only change was a one-half-cent decline in the posted rates for long bills, due to the advance in the Bank of England's discount rate.

AS TO GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds showed considerable strength yesterday, the new 4s advancing to 122¼ on sales. The last sale of the bonds was at 122, and at the close they were bid for at that price, an improvement over yesterday's closing bid of 1 per cent. The other Government issues at the close were either unchanged or fractionally higher. Transactions in the new 4s were larger in volume than for some time, and brokers reported a fair scattering demand for the bonds.

Wall Street continues to hear many intimations of plans that are making for the placing of a new Government loan. When these stories first became current it was believed that they were mere inventions of the rumormongers who were trying to make the most out of the possibility of war. Of late, however, they have been heard in conservative quarters where knowledge of any big banking plans is likely to be had.

WASHINGTON SOLD STOCKS.

Washington houses were large sellers yesterday, the firms that were buyers in the last hour on Wednesday being most prominent on the other side yesterday morning. Private information from Washington was generally of a bearish character, and although many of the rumors sent from that city were sensational and absurd, yet it seemed to be the feeling in speculative circles at the capital that Monday's developments are likely to prove of a bearish sort. Washington, however, has of late proved itself a bad guesser.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE TRADERS.

Sugar Trust figured for nearly one-third of the total transactions yesterday, over 75,000 shares of that stock changing hands. It was also a leader in the market, its fluctuations being followed by all of the other stocks. The stock was erratic, moving back and forth between 120¼ and 118⅛. On the floor of the Exchange there were at various times rumors regarding the deals that are said to have been made with opposition interests, these stories varying according to the whims of the scalpers.

GRANGER STOCKS DULL.

All of the Granger stocks declined fractionally yesterday, and they all closed at near their lowest prices. Boston houses sold Burlington and London sold St. Paul, but apart from this there were only professional operations in the stocks. Talk of rate disturbances in the West and their effect upon railroad business is heard at odd intervals nowadays, but the Street pays no attention to them, giving its whole thought to the diplomatic situation.

COPPER TRADE WANTS WAR.

Copper is exceedingly strong, the statistical position of the metal and its prospects in the event of war being alike conducive to higher values.

Current domestic demand does not cause any stir, but the foreign call has been active and exports have a stimulating effect on quotations.

There are no offerings of lake at less than 12c. In fact, it was reported on Monday that a bid at that price was refused.

Stocks on hand at leading European cities are comparatively light. To the constantly increasing industrial absorption of copper is added the enormous expansion in governmental construction work abroad, so that wars and rumors of wars may be accounted as decidedly strengthening factors in estimating the future value of the staple.

During March the London price of copper kept above £50 throughout the month, and yesterday's closing was at £51 2s. 6d. for spot, with futures at £51 10s. This is an advance of 5s. since the beginning of this month.

United States exports for the first quarter of 1898, in long tons, compared with those of corresponding periods in previous years, March figures being estimated, foot up as follows:

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
January	11,030	9,651	8,168	7,144
February	9,611	8,856	8,296	3,450
March	12,778	11,232	10,892	3,914
Total	33,419	29,739	27,356	14,508

March exports were the largest for a single month since last July, and the quarter to March 31 makes a remarkable comparison with the other three years shown in the summary. In 1894 the first quarter's total exports were a little under 20,500 tons.—Boston Globe.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Franchise from Chicago city officials allowing St. Paul Road to use electricity for twenty years on its Chicago and Evanston Branch, a distance of twenty miles.

Statement that Baltimore and Ohio's plan of reorganization has been completed, but will not be given out for some time.

Large shipments coming from London to Canadian banks.

No dividend to be declared this month by Directors of Street's Western [illegible] Car Company.

Rock Island's application to have $5,763,000 of the new general mortgage fours listed on the Stock Exchange.

Agreement of the Senate to adjourn until Monday.

Meeting of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Increase in Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

Application of Colorado Midland Railway to Stock Exchange to have listed its new securities.

Increase of $394,771 in Great Northern's gross earnings for March.

Better feeling said to exist among the railroads east and west of Chicago, and less rate cutting indulged in.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Continued heavy demand for gold in London for shipment to America.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in March showed increases:

Central of Georgia, $5,470; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, $2,508; Flint and Pere Marquette, $2,022; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, $1,309.

⁂

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis showed a decrease of $3,421.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	95
Brook. Elev. tr. rcts. 2d asst. pd.	10	11½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	66	60

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	29
Amsterdam pf.	65	67
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	38	39
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	22	23
Malt preferred, ex dividend	69	70
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	361	363
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
4th week March	$117,105	$111,635	......
Month	440,068	415,312	......
From July 1	4,501,284	4,299,080	......
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week March	$85,801	$83,293	......
Month	261,458	226,222	......
From July 1	2,485,575	2,110,070	......
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,888	1,888	1,888
4th week March	$373,784	$377,205	$330,120
Month	1,184,293	1,181,618	990,361
From July 1	10,769,540	9,868,216	10,445,864
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
4th week March	$81,166	$79,144	$77,852
Month	269,896	246,826	241,901
From Jan. 1	718,639	663,692	690,605
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Month March	3,860,682	3,692,021	3,599,304
From Jan. 1	10,795,422	10,133,424	10,283,911
From July 1	35,097,696	33,071,888	31,375,751
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week March	$22,208	$20,899	$19,913
Month	70,687	67,527	72,198
From Jan. 1	212,144	217,408	217,952
ANN ARBOR for February—			
Gross earnings	126,002	95,666	88,605
Op. expenses	106,122	68,817	......
Net earnings	19,880	26,849	......
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	268,136	220,791	174,155
Op. expenses	208,366	167,796	......
Net earnings	59,770	52,995	......
GREAT NORTHERN for March—			
Manitoba lines	1,382,765	998,544	1,102,120
East'n Ry., Minn.	106,149	88,906	131,728
Montana Central	159,165	152,472	151,636
Total	1,648,078	1,253,307	1,385,486
From July 1—			
Manitoba lines	14,057,488	12,065,879	12,494,210
East'n Ry., Minn.	1,601,974	1,459,137	1,489,961
Montana Central	1,617,426	1,438,549	1,260,804
Total for system	17,276,888	14,963,565	15,244,975
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for February—			
Gross earnings	302,128	235,385	206,767
Op. expenses	180,659	161,659	177,278
Net earnings	121,469	73,726	29,489
For two months—			
Gross earnings	625,418	483,632	447,150
Net earnings	235,400	154,520	88,770

Miscellaneous Earnings.

	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, (net)—			
Month March	$81,555	$73,218	*$8,337
From Jan. 1	257,976	225,113	*32,863
COLUMBUS GAS COMPANY, (net)—			
Month February	13,360	13,754	394
11 mos. fiscal year	117,698	122,006	4,308

*Increase.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Manhattan	225
American Exchange	169	Market & Fulton	225
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	190
Central National	165	Mercantile	160
Chatham	290	Merchants'	140
City	900	Merchants' Exch.	116½
Citizens'	125	Metropolis	400
Columbia	150	Nassau	150
Commerce	204	National Union	225
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	270	New York	235
East River	125	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
First National	3000	Pacific	180
Fourth National	175	Phenix	90
Gallatin National	300	Republic	150
Garfield National	850	Seaboard National	175
German-American	110	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108
Hanover	390	Shoe & Leather	95
Hudson River	150	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	150
Leather Manuf	170		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,809,153
Gold reserve	176,688,305
Net silver	7,313,428
United States notes in the Treasury	37,454,711
Treasury notes of 1890	3,621,734
Total receipts this day	1,285,598
Total receipts this month	6,367,489
Total receipts this year	313,894,202
Total expenditures this day	1,742,000
Total expenditures this month	3,509,000
Total expenditures this year	311,879,270
Deposits in National banks	31,643,792
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	229,297
Government receipts from internal revenue	732,627
Customs	522,429
Miscellaneous	30,545

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds of the International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico will take place April 30 and July 1. The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the bank at par for the face value.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@57. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 854,047.77 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,200 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 500 Best & Belcher at .37, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .85, 1,500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 900 Little Chief at .15, 200 Sierra Nevada at 2.00 buyer 30, 500 Utah at .12.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares Alamo sold at .02¼@.02, 400 Anaconda at .31, 700 Anchoria Leland at .70¾, 18,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅞@.08¾@.08⅝, 7,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼, 6,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅝@.05¼@.05⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .39, 200 Havana at .75, 7,000 Jefferson at .04⅞@.05@.04¾, 20,000 Justine at .03@.02¾ seller 30@.04, 1,400 Lillie at .80@.81@.79, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .10, 51,000 Old Gold at .008¾, 1,000 Portland at .77@77½, 112,600 Sentinel at .01¼ buyer 30@.01¼ buyer 60@.009¾@.01, 16,000 Union at .09¼@.09@.09¼, 12,200 Yukon at .14 buyer 30@.10@.14 buyer 60.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as following with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	1.05	.65	1.05
Alta	.12	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.33	.42	.33	.42
Breece	.35	.43	.35	.43
Brunswick	.10	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.10	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.79	1.00	.79	1.00
Deadwood	.65	1.00	.65	1.00
Enterprise Mining Co.	.29	..	.29	..
Father De Smet	.16	.21	.16	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.05	..	1.05	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	1.50	..	1.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Plymouth Consolidated	.06	..	.06	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.85	1.60	1.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.10	...	.10	...
Albany G. M. Co.	...	...	...	.04
Belcher	.22	...	.20	...
Best & Belcher	.30	...	.30	...
Breece	.30	...	.30	.40
Brunswick Con.	.10	.13	.12	.13
Belmont	.10	...	.10	...
Caledonia	.50	...	.50	...
Chollar	.40	...	.40	...
Crown Point	.20	...	.20	...
Chrysolite	.08	...	.09	...
Con. Cal. & Va.	...	...	.73	.85
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	...	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	...	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	...	.03	...
Crescent	.04	...	.04	...
Catalpa	.07	...	...	...
Deadwood Terra	.75	1.00	.75	...
Eureka Con.	.10	...	.10	...
Father de Smet	.17	...	.17	...
Gould & Curry	.20	.27	.20	...
Hale & Norcross	1.15	...	1.15	...
Homestake	37.00	...	37.00	...
Horn Silver	1.25	...	1.25	...
Iron Silver	.31	...	.32	...
Kingston & Pembroke	...	...	.15	...
La Crosse	.16	...	.16	...
Leadville, Con.	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.15	.16	.14	...
Mexican	.38	...	.40	...
Moulton	.20	...	.20	...
Ontario	2.50	...	2.50	...
Ophir	.75	...	.70	...
Occidental	2.50	...	2.50	...
Potosi	.37	...	.35	...
Quicksilver	1.00	...	1.00	...
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	...	2.00	...
Savage	.20	...	.20	.30
Sierra Nevada	1.60	...	1.75	2.00
Standard	1.70	1.85	1.70	...
Small Hopes	.80	...	.75	...
Union Con.	.40	...	.40	...
Utah	.10	...	.10	...
Victor	1.00	...	1.00	...
Yellow Jacket	.20	...	.20	...
Argentum Juanita	.17	...	.16	...
Alamo	...	...	.02	.03
Anaconda	.24	...	.24	...
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	.10	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.35	...	.36	...
Isabella	.18	...	.19	.25
Mollie Gibson	.18	.23	.18	...
Mount Rosa	.08	...	.10	...
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.72	...	.73	...
Specimen	.02	...	.02	...
Union	.08	...	.08	...
Work	.02	...	.02	...

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05	.16	.05	.30
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
Anaconda	.31	.39	.31	.36
Anchoria	.63	.70	.70	.72
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.005	.004¼	.004¼
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08¼	.09¼	.08¼	.09
Elkton	.70	.75	.70	.75
Gold Magnet	.004	.006¼	.004	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05¼	.06	.05¼	.06
Golden Fleece	.40	.43	.38	.39
Havana	...	...	.75	.76
Isabella	.21	.22	...	...
Jefferson	.04	.05	.04¼	.05
Justine	.03	.03¼	.02¾	.02¾
Lillie	.77½	.79¾	.78½	.79½
Mollie Gibson	.19½	.21	.19	.21
Mount Rosa	.10	.11	.10	.10½
Old Gold	.003¾	.004¼	.003¾	.006
Pilgrim	.004	.006	...	...
Portland	.73½	.74½	.77	.78
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	...	.01¼	.009¼	.01¼
Tamarack	.005	.005¼	...	...
Union	.08¼	.09¼	.08¾	.09¼
Yukon	.10	.12	.11	.13
Work	.02	.02¼	.01¾	.02

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45,320	Am. Sug. Refs.	119¼	120⅜	118¼	119¼
410	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
120	Am. Tobacco	102	102¼	102	102¼
30	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26½	26½	26	26
1,180	Brooklyn R. T.	39½	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝
12,790	Chi., B. & Q.	93⅞	94⅛	93	93⅛
21,760	C., M. & St. P.	90⅛	90⅜	89⅜	89⅝
3,840	Chi., R. I. & P.	86½	86⅝	86	86
90	General Electric	32⅞	33	32⅞	32⅞
1,390	Louis. & Nash.	50⅛	50⅜	49⅜	49⅝
1,790	Manhattan	98	99	97⅝	98⅝
260	Missouri Pacific	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27
10	Met. Street	140½	140½	140½	140½
30	N. Y. Central	111½	111½	111½	111½
180	Nor. Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
510	Nor. Pac. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
560	People's Gas	92	92½	92	92⅛
20	Reading	17	17	17	17
200	Reading 1st pf.	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
10	Southern pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
60	Tenn. C. & I.	20½	20½	20	20½
60	Union Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1,880	Union Pacific pf.	52¼	54	52⅝	53
20	Western Union	86⅝	87	86⅝	87
91,570					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$19,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛	58¼
5,000	A. T. & S. F. gen.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2,000	Can. South. 1st	110	110	110	110
6,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	77	77⅛	77	77⅛
4,000	Met. Elev. 1st	114½	115	114½	115
7,000	Ore. Imp. 5s	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10,000	Rio G. W. 4s	81⅜	82	81⅜	82
10,000	Rock Is. 5s, C.	106	106⅛	106	106⅛
5,000	Southern 5s	89	89⅛	89	89⅛
$68,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—West Chicago opened at 91, dropped a point, and closed at 90¼. North Chicago opened at 220 account, regular 217, and closed 218 regular and 219¼ account. South Side Elevated opened at 60 and closed at 61⅛. Biscuit common ranged from 28⅛ to 28⅜, closing at 28⅜; the preferred opened at 79¼ and closed at 78⅜.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	131
National Biscuit Co. common	28¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	78⅝
Brew. & Malt Co.	6⅝
Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	5⅝
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	30⅝
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	32
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	45
International Packing Co.	17¼
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	229
North Chicago Street R. R.	221
West Chicago Street R. R.	90⅝
South Side Elevated R. R.	61
Lake Street Elevated	10⅜
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	8⅜
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Outside of the strength in United Gas, there was little feature to the market. Prices, however, generally were firm, though trading lacked snap. The market was purely a profit-taking one, and the advances were caused by shorts covering. United Gas Improvement by noon had advanced to 106½; late in the day a one-point reaction occurred. Marsden was fractionally higher, but there was a slight decline in Welsbach Light. The trading in the steam railway stocks was light and without feature. Choctaw preferred was strong, rising from 31 to 31⅝; the common advanced fractionally. Union Traction was firm all day with a tendency to sell higher. Electric and People's 4s fractionally advanced, and so did Philadelphia Traction. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was steady at 45. The bond market was without feature.

To-morrow being a legal holiday in this State, the banks and stock exchange will be closed.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22	23
Northern Pacific Com., t. c.	23⅝	23¾
Northern Pacific pf.	62⅜	62⅝
Pennsylvania	56⅛	56¼
Reading, t. c.	8 7-16	8 9-16
Reading 1st pf.	19 11-16	19¾
Reading 2d pf.	10 7-16	10½
St. Paul	89⅝	90
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	140	140½
Philadelphia Traction	79⅞	80
Baltimore Con.	22½	23
Union Traction	15⅜	15½
Electric Storage	20	21⅜
Electric Storage pf.	22	23⅜
United Gas Imp.	105⅞	106
Welsbach Light	43½	43¾
New Jersey Traction	45	46
American R. E. L.	2½	3¼
Marsden	6⅜	6⅝
Choctaw	10⅜	11
Choctaw pf.	31⅜	31⅝
Reading G. 4s.	80	...
Electric & P. 4s.	80⅜	81
Equitable G. L. 5s.	103¼	103½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 7.—The market was very quiet to-day, but quotations held firm. There was a little strength in the coppers, chiefly Butte and Montana, the former crossing 25⅛ on unconfirmed rumors of consolidation with Montana, and the latter crossing 176⅜ on its incorporation report and the belief that the result of the action would be to lessen the company's taxes.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	--
Boston & Lowell	215	--
Boston & Maine	163	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108⅜	109½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	112	...
Fitchburg pf.	17½	20
Maine Central	126	130
Old Colony	188	...
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	80	80½
West End pf.	102	103

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	11½	11¾
Atlantic	28	28½
Boston & Montana	175	175½
Butte & Boston	24⅛	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	518	520
Centennial	18	18¼
Franklin	10½	11½
Gold Coin Mines	1¼	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	...	6¾
Quincy	106	108
Santa Ysabel	...	6¼
Tamarack	146	147
Tecumseh	...	2¼
Wolverine	20½	20¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	246	...
Dominion Coal	18	19¼
Dominion Coal pf.	99	101
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	64¼	...
General Electric	32	32¾
General Electric pf.	85	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	...	.65
New England Telephone	125	130
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	172	...
United States Oil	13½	14
United States Rubber	16½	17¼
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26⅜	27

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.19	.16
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.17	.11
Belcher	.23	.21
Belle Isle	...	.21
Best & Belcher	.33	.32
Bullion	.07	.07
Bulwer Con.	...	.25
Caledonia	.25	.27
Challenge Con.	.27	.45
Chollar	.45	.65
Confidence	.66	.78
Con. Cal. & Va.	.81	.81
Con. Imperial	.01	.10
Con. New York	...	.28
Crown Point	.24	.23
Gould & Curry	.25	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.25
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	...	.23
Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.42	.41
Occidental Con.	2.90	.45
Ophir	.81	.79
Overman	.09	.06
Potosi	.41	.41
Savage	.23	.23
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	2.05	1.85
Silver Hill	...	.02
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.48	.45
Utah Con.	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.22	.24

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2¼	2¾
Anaconda	20	40	26	40
Anchoria	70	70½	70	70½
Argentum	18	19½	17½	19
Consolidated	8½	9	8½	9
Elkton	67½	67¾	67½	68
El Paso	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
Gibson	19½	20½	19½	20½
Gold Coin	96	97	97½	98
Gold King	45	50	49	51
Golden Fleece	30	42	38	41
Grouse	5¾	6	5¾	6
Isabella	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
Jefferson	3	5	4	5½
Lillie	80	82	78	80
Matoa	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Moon Anchor	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¾
Pharmacist	5¼	6	5¼	6
Portland	78¾	80	76¾	79
Rawlings	16¾	17	16¾	17
Rosa	10	12	10	12
Union	9	9½	9	9½
Work	2¼	3	2	2¾

TENANT KILLS HIS LANDLORD.

A National Bank President Shot at Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 7.—David B. Landis, President of the Conestoga National Bank of this city, was shot and killed this morning by Ralph W. Wireback, a patent medicine manufacturer.

The tragedy resulted from the efforts of Landis to dispossess Wireback, who rented a house from the former last year with the privilege of renewing the lease if the house was not sold. Landis, however, sold the house before Jan. 1, and notified Wireback, who declared that he had the privilege of re-renting, and positively refused to vacate. Proceedings were begun to dispossess him, but he had prepared himself by sending his family away and barricading the entrances.

Two constables attempted to eject him, but Wireback took refuge in the garret. He asked for a conference, and requested that the constables send for Landis. His request was complied with. Mr. Landis came over to the house, and, accompanied by the two constables, started up stairs to see Wireback. He had not ascended more than two or three steps of the garret stairs when Wireback shot him. He died instantly.

After the tragedy Wireback gave himself up, and was lodged in jail.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sanitary Shield and Corset Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. A. Venter, C. W. C. Peck, Eugene Lippmann, and Mabel J. Venter, New York City, and R. B. Bowman, Brooklyn.

Goodenough Manufacturing Company of New York City, to carry on a general woodworking business; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. E. Goodenough, New York City, and W. J. Weed and Oscar Hauck, Brooklyn.

Carbide Lighting Company of Niagara Falls, to deal in lighting machinery and supplies; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. P. Devin, Buffalo; J. B. Rice, Cambridge; J. C. Frost and T. J. Wilcox, Niagara Falls, and Frederick Overbury, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 131 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.
Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

38	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2931	5477	7736	9599	11219
620	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1013	3226	5715	7841	9988	11418
1087	3340	6082	8323	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8508	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11949
1754	4102	6668	8565	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8666	10421	12158
1867	4195	6941	8836	10589	12213
1938	4392	6995	8972	10832	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10851	12259
2314	4444	7308	9102	10900	12353
2340	4525	7383	9190	11088	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11093	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.
LONDON, 22d March, 1898.
Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 30, 1898.
To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

Holders of over a majority in amount of the preferred stock and common stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company not theretofore held by this Company, having accepted this Company's offer of March 18, 1898, to issue in exchange for such stock its own stock at the following rates:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every such share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every such share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, all as is more fully set out in said offer.

FURTHER NOTICE is now given that such offer will terminate on April 11, 1898.

Holders of stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company who wish to accept said offer must deposit their stock with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before that date.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By G. M. Cumming,
First Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

An election for six Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Home Office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April, 1898, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, April 4th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 2d, to holders of record at the close of business, April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on Friday, April 15th, until the morning of Saturday, April 23d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 7, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	104	40	Adams Express	101	101½	101	101½	+½
17¼	18	150	American Cotton Oil	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	+½
[illegible]	127	5	American Express	122	122	122	122	..
9	9¼	5,580	American Spirits Mfg	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
[illegible]	22	220	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	21	21½	21	[illegible]	+1
[illegible]	119¾	77,578	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119	120¾	118⅞	[illegible]	− [illegible]
[illegible]	109	154	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	− [illegible]
[illegible]	102	4,440	American Tobacco	102½	102½	101⅛	101⅝	− [illegible]
11⅛	11¼	300	At., T. & S. F	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− [illegible]
[illegible]	26	5,800	At., T. & S. F. pf	26	26⅜	26	26	− [illegible]
[illegible]	17¼	550	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	+1
6	[illegible]	300	B. & O. Southw. pf	5½	6	5½	6	−½
[illegible]	3¾	50	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	......
[illegible]	38¾	4,768	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	38½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	− [illegible]
47½	48	820	Canada Southern	47½	48	47½	47½	− [illegible]
81	81¾	800	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ [illegible]
19⅝	19¾	8,165	Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	+ [illegible]
96⅜	96½	24,468	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96½	96¾	96	96⅜	− [illegible]
10⅝	11	1,680	Chicago Great West	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ [illegible]
89⅞	90	28,295	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90	90¾	89⅝	90	+ [illegible]
119	120	460	Chicago & Northw	119½	120	119	120	......
85⅝	86	4,650	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	86½	86¾	85⅝	85⅝	− [illegible]
28	28½	200	C. C., C. & St. L	28	28	28	28	− [illegible]
11½	11⅝	1,700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	11½	12	11½	11½	− [illegible]
½	1	400	Colorado C. & I. Dev	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]
5½	6	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ [illegible]
5⅞	6¼	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	6	6	6	6	......
177½	178	515	Consolidated Gas	179¼	180	179	179	+ [illegible]
28¾	30	100	Consolidated Ice	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	− [illegible]
108	110½	100	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	108½	108½	+2½
148	151½	138	Del., Lack. & West	150½	150½	150½	150½	......
44	44½	400	Denver & R. G. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	−⅛
60	61½	200	Detroit Gas	61½	61½	61½	61½	......
..	..	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook	107	107	107	107	......
12¾	13	10	Erie	13	13	13	13	......
33	33¼	100	Erie 1st pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	+⅛
[illegible]	33	825	General Electric	33	33	32¾	32¾	......
[illegible]	100	28	Illinois Central	100	100¼	100	100¼	......
19	21	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21	21	21	21	+½
42⅝	43	1,400	Laclede Gas	42¾	43	42¾	42⅞	+ [illegible]
..	..	55	Lake Erie & West. pf	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	......
50	50¼	6,400	Louisville & Nashville	50½	50¾	49⅞	50⅛	−1
98	98⅛	9,281	Manhattan Con	98½	99	97⅞	98⅛	− [illegible]
140¼	141½	8,585	Metropolitan St. Ry	139	142	139	140¼	+ [illegible]
102	104½	100	Michigan Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ [illegible]
50	52	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ [illegible]
58¼	63½	200	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	− [illegible]
32½	33¾	690	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅞	− [illegible]
26⅝	27	3,440	Missouri Pacific	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	− [illegible]
30⅝	31	638	National Lead Co	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ [illegible]
111¼	111⅝	1,196	New York Central	111⅝	112	111⅛	112	+ [illegible]
12	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13	13	13	13	+ [illegible]
45¼	46	700	Norfolk & West. pf	46⅜	46⅜	45¼	45¼	−1
5¼	5⅝	200	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	......
23⅝	23¾	4,805	Northern Pacific	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	− [illegible]
62¾	62⅞	9,180	Northern Pacific pf	62½	63⅛	62¼	62⅞	− [illegible]
14½	14¾	820	Ontario & West	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ [illegible]
27½	29½	200	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ [illegible]
27⅞	31⅛	100	Oregon Short Line	29	29	29	29	−1
24½	25	600	Pacific Mail	24⅞	25	24⅜	25	− [illegible]
113⅝	114	116	Pennsylvania R. R	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ [illegible]
92	92¼	2,465	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅞	92⅞	91⅞	92	− [illegible]
172	174	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co	174	174	174	174	......
16⅞	17	985	Reading	17	17	16⅞	17	......
39½	40	1,690	Reading 1st pf	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	......
20½	21	156	Reading 2d pf	21	21	21	21	+ [illegible]
45	50	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	49	49	49	+1
26¼	27	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+½
9⅝	9⅝	100	St. L. Southw. pf	10	10	10	10	......
..	22	100	St. Paul & Duluth	21	21	21	21	−3
70	70½	100	St. Paul & Omaha	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	......
13½	14½	600	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞	− [illegible]
7⅞	8	878	Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	− [illegible]
26⅞	26⅞	1,730	Southern Railway pf	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	− [illegible]
20⅛	20⅞	660	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20½	21	20½	20½	− [illegible]
10	10¼	200	Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− [illegible]
20	20¼	1,820	Union Pacific	20	20⅜	20	20¼	+ [illegible]
52⅞	53	18,155	Union Pacific pf	52¾	53⅛	52⅜	52⅞	− [illegible]
6⅜	6⅝	3,675	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ [illegible]
38	41	83	United States Express	41	42	41	42	......
5⅝	6	120	United States Leather	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	......
57½	58¾	502	U. S. Leather pf	58	58½	58	58	......
66	67½	147	U. S. Rubber pf	66¼	68	66¼	67	......
6¼	6⅝	200	Wabash	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	−⅝
15¾	15⅞	1,150	Wabash pf	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	......
..	90	100	West Chicago Street	90½	90½	90½	90½	......
86¼	86⅝	1,433	Western Union Tel	87½	87½	86⅝	86⅝	+⅛
1⅞	2	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2	2	2	2	......
Sales.....		252,299						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
570 84
6,000 85
500 85
2,000 85⅝
4,100 86
2,000 87
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000 83½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
20,000 87½
5,000 87⅝
32,000 87½
10,000 87⅝
5,000 87½
Adjustment 4s
12,000 59
20,000 59¼
41,000 59
5,000 58¾
5,000 58⅞
2,000 59⅛
24,000 59
2,000 59⅛
3,000 59¼
5,000 59
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000 102
3,000 101
2,000 102
3,000 102⅛
15,000 102¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
2,000 92
3,000 92½
Canada So 1st 5s
6,000 109½
6,000 109¾
4,000 110
Central of N J Gen 5s
1,000s10f 112
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
10,000 77
6,000 77¼
6,000 77
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Con 4s
4,000 102
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000 115
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
10,000 104
Chic & Northwestern, Coupon Gold 7s
3,000 114½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
27,000 106⅝
Chic Term Tran 4s
2,000 82
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 95½
2,000s20f 95½
2,000 95¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
15,000 102
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 90½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons 5s
4,000 109½
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000 56

Erie 4s, Prior Bonds
10,000 87½
1,000 87⅛
2,000 87
4,000 87¼
1,000 87⅛
4,000 87⅝
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000 77½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
4,000s20f 101⅝
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
10,000 75
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000 102
Louisville & Nashville, Collat Trust 5s
1,000 102⅛
9,000 102
Louisville & Nashville 5s
6,000 104
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
8,000 98
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 114½
1,000 115
Mex Inter 1st 4s
7,000 73¾
9,000 73½
8,000 73⅝
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s
7,000 114½
Dakota & Gt So 5s
4,000 109
Southern Minn Div
1,000 116½
Minn & St L Con 5s
4,000 105
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
6,000 86½
17,000 86
8,000 85⅞
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
1,000 60½
10,000 60
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000 80
Missouri Pac Cons
6,000 95
N Y Cen & H Ext 4s
1,000 103½
N Y Central Deb 5s
1,000 106½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 106
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
5,000 86
Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s
3,000 79
18,000 79½
1,000 79
5,000 79¼
1,000 79½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
7,000 59½
8,000 59¾
5,000 60
500 59
3,000 58¾
Nor Pacific Ry Pr Ln 4s
3,000 93¼
5,000 93⅜
500 93¾
500 93½

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 100½
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid
5,000 56
Oreg R & Nav 4s
3,000 92½
2,000 92⅝
4,000 93
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000 120
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000 103
Reading Co Gen 4s
20,000 80¼
10,000 80½
5,000 80½
10,000 80¼
10,000 80⅛
Rio Grande Wn 1st
5,000 61½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
1,000 87
5,000 87⅛
3,000 87
2,000 87¼
1,000 87½
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 102
5,000 102½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 57¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 104
So Pac of N Mex 1st
10,000 107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 89
6,000 89¼
1,000 89½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 99
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
30,000 31
Union Pacific 4s
14,000 91⅝
24,000 91¼
24,000 91⅜
8,000 91¼
500 91½
7,000 91¼
1,000 91⅜
69,000 91¼
18,000 91
7,000 90⅞
22,000 91
18,000 90⅞
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 54
5,000 54⅜
5,000 54
5,000 54¼
1,000 54⅜
2,000 53½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 107
6,000 107¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 77½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
12,000 39

Total sales $1,009,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½
4s, c., 1925	122	122½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112½
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cot. Oil pf	69	71
Am. Dist. Tel	..	23
Am. T. & C	90	92
Am. Tobacco pf	115	118
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf	35½	37½
Boston A. L. pf	102	105
B'klyn Union Gas	110	115
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	4¼	5
Buff., R. & P	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	59	65
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill	50½	53
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	104½	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	26	28
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24
Chi., Ind. & L	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	23	26
C., M. & St. P. pf	143	144½
Chi. Term. & Tr	7½	8½
Chi. T. & Tr. pf	27½	29
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	78¾
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	49
Clev. & Pitts	168	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2
Col. Fuel & I	18	19½
Col. F. & I. pf	..	80
C., H. V. & T. pf	17	25
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	36	..
Consol. Ice pf	83½	87
Den. & R. G	10	14

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D	10	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A	2½	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf	4¾	5¾
Eastern Elevator	..	62
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf	16¾	18
Ev. & T. H	19	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	38	42
Flint & P. M	11½	14
Ft. Wth. & R. G	5	10
Gt. Nor. pf	148	154
Green Bay & W	30	40
Hawaiian Sugar	24	25
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l	91	98
Ill. Steel Co	45	55
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	8	8½
Iowa Cent. pf	27	30
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich	..	6
Keokuk & D. M	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	12	15
Keokuk & West	32	35
Kingston & Pem	1	10
Laclede Gas pf	84	90
Lake Shore	178	183
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf	45	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	2
Minn. & St. L	23½	25½
M. & St. L. 1st pf	80	84
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	5	—
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	14	..
Mo., K. & T	10½	11½
Mobile & Ohio	27	29
Morris & Essex	171	175
National Lead pf	102	104
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	17
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	60	88
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
New Cent. C	6¼	8
New Jersey Cent	92	92¾

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. Air Brake	16	19
N. Y. & N. H	184	186
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	63	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	32
N. Y., S. & W	12	14
N. Y., S. & W. pf	28	30
Nor. & West	12¾	15
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N	45	48
Ore. R. & N. pf	66	69
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
P., C., C. & St. L	43	46½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57	63
P., Ft. W. & C	168	..
Quicksilver	1⅛	2
Quicksilver pf	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Rome, W. & O	117¼	119
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	15	19⅞
St. L. & San Fran	6⅝	7
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	55	57
St. L. S. W	4¼	5
St. P. & D. pf	..	80
St. P., M. & M	130	136
St. P. & O. pf	145	150
Sil. bullion certfs	56	57
Sixth Avenue	198	210
Standard R. & T	3¾	4¼
Third Avenue	167	170
Tol. & O. C	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	..	45
Twin City R. T	18	22
U. S. Rubber	17	18½
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Un. Beef	7¼	8½
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅝	10⅝
Wis. Central	1¼	2
Wis. Central pf	3	6

Imported Cigarettes Seized.

Two thousand Turkish cigarettes, consigned from London to G. McGarrel Hogg, who is said to be a wealthy Englishman now visiting this city, were seized by the examiners at the Public Stores yesterday on the ground that they had been illegally imported, the customs laws prohibiting the importation of cigarettes in quantities of less than 3,000. It was said at the Custom House that Mr. Hogg could get his property by paying an import tax of $34.90, which is [illegible] in excess of their invoice value, and the payment of a nominal fine. Mr. Hogg has not been heard from.

The Northampton National Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7.—At a special meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Northampton National Bank at Northampton, called to take action on the recommendation of the Directors that the capital stock of the bank be reduced from $400,000 to $200,000 by the retiring of 2,000 shares by their purchase by the bank at par, $100, the recommendation was adopted by a vote of 2,878 to 1,030 shares, 211 more than the necessary two-thirds vote. The money for the retirement of the 2,000 shares will be partially raised by the sale of some of the bank's $300,000 worth of stocks and bonds.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Tariff Decision in Favor of W. & J. Sloane and a Hearing on Elastic and Silk Braids.

A decision relating to the classification of a quantity of flax plush imported by W. and J. Sloane and others, was rendered by the Board of Classification yesterday, and was largely in favor of the importers. The opinion was prepared by Chairman Somerville. The goods in controversy were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 342 of the present Tariff act. The importers claimed that the article of flax plush, which is a species of pile fabric, was more specifically enumerated in Paragraph 315 of the Tariff act than elsewhere as "plushes, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre." There have been several court decisions regarding the meaning of the tariff phase, "plushes and other pile fabrics."

As viewed by the Board of Classification the only question to be decided was, "Which is the narrower description, 'pile fabric of which flax is the component material of chief value,' or 'plushes composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre,' which necessarily includes flax?" The principle of construction was found to be precisely the same as that passed on in the case of Bister vs. The United States, in which the Court held, "This case falls within the general rule that where a tariff act imposes a duty on an article by a specific name or description, general terms in the act, though embracing it broadly, are not applicable to it. The general must give way to the particular."

Following the foregoing principle the board sustained the protests only so far as they claimed under Paragraph 315, and reversed the Collector's decision in each case, with instructions to reliquidate the entries accordingly.

There was a hearing before the board yesterday on protests filed by Conway Brothers of Philadelphia and Edwin Horrax of New York against the official classification of an importation of cotton and silk elastic braids. The customs authorities assessed the merchandise, which was made up of silk india rubber and cotton india rubber, under Paragraph 339 of the present Tariff act, at 60 per cent. ad valorem, and the importers claimed that it should properly have been assessed at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 391, as an article of which cotton or silk is the chief value, or under Paragraph 449 at 30 per cent. as an article of which india rubber is the chief value. The chief fight was over the cotton elastic braids. Joseph W. Green appeared as the principal witness for the Government, but his testimony was in favor of the contention of the importers. He said that in the cotton elastic braids the percentage of india rubber ranged from 25 to 40, and in his opinion there was no question that the cotton was the article of chief value in all of them.

Counsel for the Government read a communication from the Treasury Department in which the statement was made that the local Appraiser in New York had assured the Department that there were no elastic braids in which cotton was the article of chief value, but that india rubber was the chief value in all. Mr. Green's testimony had the effect of flatly denying this statement.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,657.—Colored cotton, from W. Passhans, Barmen, March 5, 1898. 140-144 c-m. Helvetia, entered at .80, advanced to .98¼ marks per meter. 140-144 c-m. Nubia, entered at .80, advanced to .90 mark per meter. Discount, 6 per cent. Add making up, cases, and packing.

17,481.—All-silk piece dyed, from Albert Lehman, Lyons, February 23, 1898. Mousseline, 40 c-m, entered at 1.10, advanced to 1.20 francs per meter. Discount, 20 per cent.

17,454.—All-silk piece dyed, from Camel fils & Co., Lyons, Feb. 16, 1898. Mousseline brilliante, 120 c-m, entered at 1.60, advanced to 2.00 francs per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent.

17,827.—Alcoholic perfumery, from Ed. Pinaud, Paris, Feb. 8, 1898. 998 Eau de Cologne, entered at 48., advanced to 54. francs per dozen. 2,637 Vegetal Violette, 2,677 Vegetal Ixora, and 2,618 Vegetal Violette France, entered at 18., advanced to 19.50 francs per dozen. Discount, 20 per cent. Add cases and packing.

17,631.—Surface-coated paper, from Sebastien Heilmann, Merseburg, Feb. 24, 1898. Ordinary glazed paper, colors, entered at 5.00 marks per 500 sheets, less freight to and charges in Hamburg and 3 per cent. discount. No advance.

17,406.—All-silk piece dyed, from Gindre & Co., Lyons, Feb 16, 1898. Mousseline, 75 c-m, entered at 1.30, advanced to 1.65 francs per meter. Mousseline, 75 c-m, entered at 1.40, advanced to 1.75 francs per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Add packing.

17,684-5, &c.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Rantenberg, Forbes & Co., Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1897; Jan. 19, 1898. Entered at various prices, plus screwing 2-8-0 rupees per bale, and marking 0-2-0 rupees per bale. Screwing advanced to 5-0-0 rupees per bale.

17,347.—Cotton embroidery from Alder & Rappolt, St. Gall, Jan. 12, 1898. Colored edgings on white Nainsook, staple cotton laces, &c., entered at various prices, plus 5 per cent. for expenses and 8 per cent. for profit. No advance. Silk muslin laces, silk muslin laces and insertions, fancy cotton laces, silk muslin allovers and flounces, and fancy cotton laces, galloons; entered at various prices, plus 25 per cent. for expenses and profit. Advanced to addition of 40 per cent. for profit and 5 per cent. for expenses. Add cases.

17,118-9, &c.—Fruit in syrup from C. Tangier Serardy & Co., Privas, Oct. 28, 1897; Dec. 6, 1897. Marrons in syrup, entered at 2f. per kilo. No advance. Marrons in syrup, (inferior quality,) entered at 2f per kilo, less 7 per cent., 3 per cent., and freight, insurance, and legalization. Advanced to 2f per kilo, less 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. Marrons in syrup, débris, (inferior quality,) entered at .90f, less 7 per cent., 3 per cent., and freight, insurance, and legalization. Advanced to .90f, less 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. Marrons in syrup, débris, (inferior quality,) entered at .90f per kilo, less 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. No advance. Countervailing duty extra.

16,940-1.—Fruit in syrup, from Ate, Noguier & Viennois, Lyons, Nov. 17, 1897; Jan. 2, 1898. Marrons débris in syrup, entered at 3.60 less 3 per cent., and 3.90 francs per box of two kilos, less 5 per cent. and freight from Lyons to New York; advanced to 3.55 francs per box, less 4 per cent.; marrons, whole in syrup, entered at 5.40, less 3 per cent., and 3.80 francs per box, less 5 per cent. and freight from Lyons to New York; advanced to 3.30 francs per box, less 4 per cent. Countervailing duty extra.

17,285.—Fruit in syrup, from Ate, Noguier & Viennois, Lyons, Jan. 26, 1898. Marrons, whole in syrup, entered at 3.30 francs per box of two kilos; marrons débris in syrup, entered at 3.55 francs per box of two kilos; marrons débris in syrup, entered at 2.15 francs per box of one kilo; marrons whole in syrup, entered at 4.55 francs per box of one kilo; marrons whole in syrup, entered at 2.35 francs per box of 500 grammes; discount 4 per cent. No advance. Countervailing duty extra.

13,980.—Fruit in syrup, from Ate, Noguier & Viennois, Lyons, Nov. 17, 1897. Marrons débris in syrup, entered at 3.50 francs per box of two kilos; marrons whole in syrup, entered at 3.15 francs per box of two kilos; marrons whole in syrup, entered at 2.80 francs per box of 500 grammes; all inferior quality; discount, 5 per cent., and less freight from Lyons to New York; advanced, respectively, to 3.55, 3.30, and 2.85 francs per box, less 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. discount. Countervailing duty extra.

BRONX IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Agents of Asphalt Companies Accused of Making False Representations.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bronx Local Improvement Board, in the Municipal Building, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, the matter of the petition for asphalting Chisholm Street, from Stebbins Avenue to Jennings Street, was discussed.

William Butler, a representative of the property owners along the street, charged that the agents of various asphalt companies have been using deceitful means for obtaining signatures to the petitions. A Mrs. Wilson, who was present, said that she had signed the petition after an asphalt company's agent had told her that the street was to be sewered and that asphalt was then to be put down without any cost to the property owners. It was said that many persons had signed the petition on false representations of this kind. The board denied the petition. A petition was also received for the placing of a drinking fountain in front of 1,355 Boston Road.

Trolley Franchise to be Sold.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 7.—The Board of Freeholders of Union County met to-day and decided to hold a special meeting next Thursday, when the question of selling the franchise to the highest bidder to build a trolley line on Westfield Avenue from Elizabeth to Plainfield, will be taken up exclusively. The action of the board will be in conformity with the Bergen bill passed by the Legislature last week, which empowers Boards of Freeholders to sell trolley franchises to the highest bidders, widen roads, &c., for the use of trolley corporations.

Public School No. 111 Will Reopen.

Dr. Robert Black, in charge of the Brooklyn Health Office, announced yesterday that Public School No. 111, which has been closed for two weeks on account of the outbreak of diphtheria there, will reopen Monday. A number of changes have been made in the kindergarten department of the school, under the direction of the sanitary officers of the Board of Health, which will improve the sanitary conditions. All danger of infection has been removed.

NEW BEDFORD SPINNERS FIRM.

National Union Decides They Shall Not Return to Work on Monday.

BOSTON, April 7.—It was determined by the delegates attending the convention of the National Spinners' Union to-day that the New Bedford spinners now on strike should not return to work on Monday, when it is expected the manufacturers of that city will open their mills.

It was decided to instruct the local unions to do all in their power to have their Congressmen in their respective districts and members of the Legislatures to vote in favor of empowering Congress to pass a bill establishing a uniform day's work in the textile industry in this country.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER MART.

Permit Issued by President Clausen, and It May Open This Morning.

On Wednesday President Clausen of the Park Board issued a permit for the annual flower mart at Union Square, and it is expected that the growers of plants will start it for the season this morning. This yearly event is strictly one of growers, who vend in the open air nearly all kinds of flowers except orchids and the like, their customers being the retail florists of the city, and any other purchasers that come along.

The growers come in from Long Island and New Jersey mostly, and all have their array of flowers in wagons. A squad of park policemen are on hand to keep order, but never have any trouble. The growers are in undisturbed possession from 1 A. M. till 8 A. M., when they have to retire, cleaning up any litter they may have made.

MRS. ANNIE F. ORMSBY'S WILL.

Question of Guardianship of Children Before Jersey City Courts.

The will of Mrs. Annie F. Ormsby, who died in Jersey City in February last, though probated on March 31, has given rise to some queer complications. Deceased was the wife of William E. Ormsby, a prominent business man, and a sister of Commodore Alexander Roe of the Jersey City Yacht Club. Mrs. Ormsby left an estate valued at $16,000. By her will she gave her husband a set of furniture, to be selected by the executor named, who was her brother. All the remainder of the estate was left in the custody of her brother, who was charged with the care and education of her three children, the youngest being an infant three months old. The property was not to be divided until this child attained its majority.

When the terms of the will were made known Mr. Ormsby objected. He said he and his wife had always lived happily together up to the time of her death, and she could not have made a will cutting him off from the guardianship of his own children, except under undue influence. He gave notice that he would contest. Mr. Roe then offered to allow Mr. Ormsby to be made guardian of the children, and he was duly appointed by Judge Hudspeth in the Hudson County Orphans' Court on March 28. On March 31 the will was admitted to probate on the application of Mr. Roe.

Since then Mr. Roe has learned that as guardian of the children under the will Mr. Ormsby, by the laws of New Jersey, will have control of their estate as well as of their persons. He has now begun proceedings to have Mr. Ormsby's guardianship annulled on the allegation that he is not competent to look after the interests of his children. The case will come up before Judge Blair on Friday, April 15.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Chicago insurance firm of Harraden & Setterman has been dissolved.

The Capitol Accident Association of Columbus, Ohio, has just been incorporated.

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has just been admitted to Washington and Montana.

The Adirondack Insurance Company of Glens Falls, N. Y., expects to begin underwriting in the fire insurance field within the coming week.

James A. Thomas of Nashville, formerly connected with the German-American and now with the North British and Mercantile, is in town.

Insurance Commissioner Betts of Connecticut is examining the affairs and condition of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury.

E. S. Barker of Boston, formerly connected with the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, has been appointed general agent of the Home Life Insurance Company for Eastern Massachusetts.

Carl Schreiner, foreign manager of the Munich Reinsurance Company, who has just arrived from London, left New York yesterday for an Eastern trip. There is much quiet speculation in regard to the company's attitude towards the question of entering New York State.

Isaac W. Brooks and Edmund A. Stedman, receivers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, have been discharged, and undistributed dividends to the sum of $4,119.17 have been turned over to the State Treasurer for the benefit of stockholders.

The local Board of Fire Underwriters at Nashville, Tenn., has dissolved, as the result of an effort to rescind the rule permitting each agent to cast a vote for every company represented by him. Reorganization is expected to come in the near future.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has filed with Insurance Commissioner Betts of Connecticut, a statement, embodying the approval of the Massachusetts Insurance Department regarding the association's recent increase in the assessments of one class of its policy holders.

The Prudential Life of Newark has notified the Kansas Insurance Department that it intends withdrawal from that State so soon as its business affairs can be properly adjusted. Superintendent McNall recently refused to release the company from his requirement that the salaries of its officials be specified in its annual report to his department.

Judge Otis of the Minnesota Supreme Court has denied the application of Attorney General Childs and Insurance Commissioner Dearth, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul, Minn. The Court denied the application on the ground that the best interests of the policy holders would not be subserved by the appointment of a receiver.

The special Brokers' Committee of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) met yesterday and discussed three distinct propositions for the proper regulation of the brokers. The plan chiefly discussed was modeled in a general way upon the Boston method of dealing with the brokers as individuals, and involves the abolition of the rebate system. Vice President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company, whose position defeated the last brokers' proposition, has, in a letter declining to serve on the committee, restated his views at some length, and in such a form as to encourage the committee in the belief that some plan may yet be successful. Henry H. Hall, of Hall & Henshaw, the Chairman of the committee, said last night that the plans of the committee had not yet assumed definite shape, but that the committee would meet frequently, and that a report would be ready for the association at its next monthly meeting, to be held on April 21.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn to-day requested Attorney General Hancock to begin an action to dissolve the Mutual Life Association of Brooklyn on the grounds of insolvency, basing such proceeding on a report which shows the condition of the company Feb. 1, 1897, to be as follows: Assets, $5,436; liabilities, $24,758.

Ruined a Church Organ.

NEWTOWN, N. Y., April 7.—It was discovered last night by the choir of the German Lutheran Church in Corona that vandals had entered the edifice and ruined the church organ. Many of the keys had been removed, and those left were damaged so badly that they were of no use. The choir was about to practice the music to be sung at the Easter services, and when the organist touched the keys he found the organ ruined.

Change in Jersey City School Board.

Dr. Ulamor Allen will retire from the Jersey City Board of Education on May 1, after a continuous service of five years. Although he is a Republican, Mayor Hoos was willing to reappoint him, but he declined. Under the law, he will be succeeded by a Republican.

Gerry Society Test Case.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Attorney General will commence an action in the Supreme Court next week to test the question as to the right of the State Board of Charities to inspect the institutions maintained by the Gerry Society in New York City.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Southern Pacific's Directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, held in this city, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—C. P. Huntington; Vice President—Thomas H. Hubbard; Second Vice President—George Crocker; Third Vice President—J. C. Stubbs; Fourth Vice President—Julius Kruttschnitt; Secretary and Controller—B. G. Wright; Treasurer—N. J. Smith.

Southern Pacific Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company the following Board of Directors was elected: George Crocker, E. H. Green, Thomas H. Hubbard, C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, J. Kruttschnitt, C. G. Lathrop, N. T. Smith, T. E. Stillman, J. C. Stubbs, and Russell J. Wilson.

New Cars for Pennsylvania Road.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—To the Schoen Pressed Steel Company has been awarded the contract for the manufacture of 1,000 steel cars of the ore and coal hopper pattern by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a sum approximating $1,000,000. The cars will be the largest and strongest ever made.

The Astoria and Columbia River.

ASTORIA, Oregon, April 7.—The last spike on the Astoria and Columbia River Railway has been driven. The completion of this road gives the first all-rail line from Eastern United States seaports to Astoria.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO ACTIVE.

The Lava in Mauna Loa Drops 1,600 Feet and an Eruption Is Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Great excitement prevails in the Hawaiian Islands, according to passengers who arrived on the steamer Alameda. Two weeks ago the lava in Mauna Loa, from the observations taken at the signal station on the mountain, dropped 1,600 feet, and shortly afterward smoke was seen issuing from the crater, sometimes in great volumes and then again in short jets.

The natives were terribly excited over the occurrence, and prophesied when the Alameda left that in twelve days there would be a great eruption. For two weeks previous to the falling in of the lava there had been constant earthquakes, and it is also stated that there had never been so heavy and so continuous a rain in the island. The shocks were not severe.

FLATHOUSE THIEF ARRESTED.

He Stole a Watch that Was Once Owned by George Washington.

Miss Anna M. D. Mitchell, who says she is a great-grandniece of George Washington, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday as the complainant in a case of grand larceny against Charles F. Thompson, a notorious flathouse thief, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. She accused Thompson of stealing from her a gold watch with a gold fob studded with rubies, which, she said, was presented to Gen. Washington by Lafayette. On the watch was an inscription in French.

Miss Mitchell is a relative of Mrs. E. D. Goldsborough, who keeps a boarding house at 16 West Thirty-third Street. About a month ago she came here from her home in Maryland to visit Mrs. Goldsborough. On March 24, last, Thompson went to Mrs. Goldsborough's house and hired a room. That night Miss Mitchell went to the theatre. When she returned, the watch of her illustrious ancestor and a silver flask were missing. Thompson, who had occupied the next room, was missing, too.

Thompson was arrested later for the same kind of a theft in another boarding house, and was committed to the Tombs for trial in Special Sessions. There are half a dozen other complaints of larceny against him. The Magistrate held him for the Grand Jury.

Railroad Collision in Ohio.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, April 7.—This morning east-bound Pennsylvania limited passenger train No. 2 struck a man walking on the track and knocked him into the creek, west of Fernwood, this county. The passenger train stopped, and an east-bound freight which was following it into Steubenville crashed into it, wrecking three cars, two of them being Pullmans. The engine and eight cars of the freight train were derailed and smashed. Several persons were injured.

Woman Mayor of Kendrick, Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, April 7.—Miss Jessie E. Parker was elected Mayor of Kendrick, Idaho, after a spirited contest. Her opponent was one of the most popular men in the city.

Methodist Lay Delegates Win.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 7.—The New England Methodist Conference voted to-day in favor of equal representation of lay delegates to the general conference.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FOOTE & THOME GLASS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Foote & Thome Glass Company, dealer in window glass, at 216 Wooster Street, show liabilities, $37,968; nominal assets, $25,790; actual assets, $9,224.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN COMPANY.—Judgment for $13,278 was entered yesterday against the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, safe manufacturer, formerly at 31 Chambers Street, in favor of Warren E. Brundage, on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company by Dean & Shibley.

EMANUEL A. MAYER.—Judge Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed David J. Lees receiver of the property of Emanuel A. Mayer, manufacturer of furs at 103 Prince Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing several judgment creditors, in an action to set aside the assignment made by Mr. Mayer on Dec. 13 last. The liabilities were about $47,000.

PREBLE TUCKER.—Preble Tucker and Katharine L. W. Tucker confessed judgment yesterday for $5,496 in favor of Meyer D. Rothschild for the amount now due, with interest, on a loan of $5,000 made on Jan. 1, 1895, evidenced by their note, which became due on Jan. 18, 1896, and was not paid. The note is secured by an assignment of the reversionary interest of Mrs. Tucker, amounting to one-third, in $51,164 deposited with the City Chamberlain, payable to her upon the death of Gertrude R. Waldo. Execution was issued to the Sheriff. Mr. Tucker's address was given at 111 Broadway.

THE M. A. CONNELLY COMPANY.—The M. A. Connelly Company, dressmakers and milliners, at 9 East Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to David M. Ripley. The deed was signed only by Alexander B. Cochrane, the Vice President, but the seal of the company is stamped on it. Mr. Cochrane resides in London, but is at present sojourning in this city. The business is one of the oldest and best known in this line in the city, and was founded by Mme. Connelly in 1869. She was supposed to have accumulated a fortune of $200,000. In October last the present company was incorporated under New York State laws, with a capital stock of $550,000, and succeeded to the business, and the trade supposed that Mme. Connelly was the principal stockholder in the concern. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's, and only a low credit rating. The liabilities are not definitely known, but are estimated at about $25,000, and it is stated that the company has enough assets to pay them in full.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, April 7, the first name being that of the debtor:

BROWN, Frank M.—J. H. Westcott	$202
BAKER, Richard C.—G. M. Curtis	148
BAKER, Richard C.—Corn Exchange Bank	98
BURNS, Henry—New York Transfer Company	[illegible]
BLADWORTH, George H.—The Meany Printing Company	309
BUSSEL, David—J. Sager, costs	71
BARTHELNESS, Caroline H.—C. Otten	135
BUSHMANN, Annie—G. J. Schnafs and another	68
BALTES, Fernando, and Thomas J. McKee, trustees—I. M. Raynor	2,300
BOCKELMANN, Henry G.—Bowles Colgate and others	[illegible]
CURTIS, Adam F.—Grey	125
COUNDOURIS, Nicholas—C. Uhlig	[illegible]
CORT, Mortimer H.—L. C. Myatt	145
CASEY, Margaret M.—Headley & Farmer Company	660
CHAPIN, J. L.—General Electric Company	223
CELIA, Nicholas and Vincenzo, and Alysandro Delli Paoli—The Mayor, &c., costs	25
COHEN, Jacob—M. H. Wessner	174
DOWDELL, James H.—H. B. Kirk & Co	137
DOYLE, [illegible]—C. J. [illegible]	[illegible]
DYETT, Earnest N. and Albert H.—Consolidated Brick Company	638
DOYLE, Michael J.—H. D. Klein and another	1,271
FRUMAN, Nathan—M. A. Leibandgut	46
FERRIS, [illegible]—W. P. Baird, costs	150
FOLCARELLA, Dominick—J. McKen	39
BARBER'S, Alfred, Son—Timothy Heffernan	3,087
GOODHEIM, Isa—Julius Becker & Co	1,085
GUGGENHEIMER, Adelaide E.—W. Crawford	118
GIBB, Rudolph—W. Crawford	35
GLASSMANN, Charles E.—C. H. Randall	185
HICKIN, Kate T.—E. A. Ellis	399
HART, David—B. Schnitzler	328
HARRIS, Richard D. and Annie M.—Marie E. Jacobson	3,151
HOGAN, Edward M.—J. Cohen and another	145
HOSEY, John—M. J. Charde	107
HOSEY, John—G. E. Lounsbury and others	308
HORN, Herz, administrator—The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs	370
HAIGHT, Edward C.—D. S. McElroy	178
HIGGINS, Cecil C.—William F. Busache	95
JUSSEN, Carl, and Charles H. Shay—R. Whitehead	329
JOHNSEN, Amund—C. D. Hirsch and another	272
JONES, Edward, and Robert Williams—J. Reid and another	313
KOEHLER, Maria—H. H. Jackson	564
KING, Lewis C., and George E. D. Todd—The National Broadway Bank	2,298
LANE, Mary J. and George—Caroline McHench	596
LEBOWITZ, Israel—A. Y. Spence	174
LOEWY, Charlotte—The Grant Bligh Company	76
LITTOUER, Louis—H. Herz	113
McKENZIE, Isabella, and Henry L. R. Perschall—E. F. Kienle	202
MEYERS, Robert W.—The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited	120
MILLER, Joseph—M. Rosenfield and others	113
MARVIN, George G.—J. J. Lamprecht	51
MONTAGUE, Herbert L. and Samuel E.—F. Muldoon	216
MARTIN, Frederick E.—E. F. Kienle	63
McCOOL, Nicholas A.—Franz Fohr	3,858
McHUGH, Julia—The New York Transfer Company, costs	12
McMASTER, James S.—J. Henderson	148
NOBLETT, E. Arden—T. H. Babcock	275
NOSWORTHY, Arthur—C. F. Ording	479
OSGOOD, Carrie A.—J. R. Curtis and others	520
ONEQUI, Sir Henry—F. V. S. Strauss	230
O'TOOLE, John—M. H. Moses and another	168
OSWALD, Charles E.—B. Altman	324
PATTERSON, Stephen G.—J. A. Johnston and others	804
PEACOCK, Oliver M., administrator—M. L. Peacock	38
PEACOCK, Oliver M., administrator—Adelaide L. Peacock	38
PEACOCK, Oliver M., administrator—F. O. Peacock	38
PATTERSON, William M.—The National Broadway Bank	1,115
RIVERS, H. Fletcher—W. C. Gilday	61
RITTERMAN, Nathan—H. B. Claflin Company	115
REID, Lucy M.—C. B. Cassidy	27
ROCHE, Theodore M.—W. N. Johnson and others, trustees	781
SMITH, Alice A.—L. B. Caney	299
STROUD, James—R. V. Lewis and another	21
SCHEUNER, Christina—H. Jacob	173
STEERS, Catherine E.—James Rogers	554
SHORTER, Ann E. and Fannie E.—A. Adams and another	713
SEMON, Freda—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	90
SAVAGE, Frederick A.—J. M. Martin	261
THE READ FERTILIZER COMPANY—F. L. Wells, costs	114
THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN COMPANY—Warren C. Brundage	13,278
TUCKER, Katharine L. W. and Preble—M. D. Rothschild	5,496
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Margaret A. Buderus, by guardian	1,060
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Sophie Beaudel	357
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—M. Erzer, individually and as executrix	369
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—C. Colgan	358
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—H. Wendt	686
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—D. Froelich, individually, &c	683
THE KINETOSCOPE EXHIBITING COMPANY—James J. Corbett and another	6,920
VICTOR, Samuel—J. Rorke and others	38
VERBECK, Frank—Lord & Thomas	74
WHITE, John S.—Asa A. Alling, assignee	296
WILLIAMS, William J.—F. O. Pierce	133
WAGNER, Charles F.—M. Lichenstadter, costs	108
ZARKOVSKY, Stanislaus—S. Kulla	275

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30⅝
Flour, Minnesota, patents	5.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.47½
Butter, creamery, Western	.22

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 97@98c; No. 2 red, $1.02¾@$1.03¾; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¼c; No. 2 corn, 29¼c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27¾@29c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 30@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; N. W., $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl., $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Extreme dullness prevailed throughout the day in the cotton market, with prices at no time showing particular leaning either one way or the other. The closing of the Liverpool market from 1 P. M., or before our opening, until next Tuesday morning, and the conflicting character of political news, caused both bulls and bears to hold off, resulting in an exceptionally small business. After opening steady, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher, prices sagged slightly under a few outside selling orders, but later recovered this loss on buying for the account of local operators who were disposed to even up accounts. During the greater part of the day the pit was deserted, and few traders remained on the floor. Early advices from Liverpool were hardly as good as looked for, futures at that point advancing only 1 2-64 in response to our improvement of yesterday afternoon. Spot cotton showed a hardening tendency, however, with sales reaching 16,000 bales. The local market for futures closed very dull at a net loss of 1@2 points. Total sales were limited to 21,800 bales. The spot market closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6 3-16c for middling uplands and 6 7-16c for middling Gulf, against 7⅝c and 7⅞c, respectively, last year.

The analysis of the cotton movement for the seven months' season from Sept. 1 to March 31, inclusive, as made up by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that, compared with the crop movement of 1895—the 9,901,000 crop year—Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season, in round figures, 207,000 bales less. The other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, and Oklahoma, marketed 805,000 more, and the group of Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Virginia, shows an increase of 420,000. In other words, all other States, outside of Texas and the Indian Territory, have increased over the big crop year 1,225,000 bales, against a decrease for Texas and the Territory of 207,000, leaving a net increase in the total of the crop marketed of 1,018,000.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.93@5.94
May	5.99	5.99	5.96	5.96@5.97
June	6.01	6.01	5.99	5.99@6.00
July	6.05	6.05	6.02	6.03@6.04
August	6.07	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06
September	...	...	...	6.02@6.04
October	6.02	6.03	6.02	6.02@6.03
November	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.03@6.04
December	6.04	6.06	6.04	6.03@6.04
January	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.07@6.08

Southern spot cotton markets, middling, New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 15-16c, partially, 1-16c higher; St. Louis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 3 21-64d; January-February, 3 21-64d; April, 3 24-64d; April-May, 3 24-64d; May-June 3 24-64d; June-July, 3 24-64d; July-August, 3 24-64d; August-September, 3 24-64d; September-October, 3 23-64d; October-November, 3 22-64d; November-December, 3 21-64d.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The day from start to finish was the most successful one from the bear standpoint. Besides having very little news in their favor, the bull element was unusually cautious and made little attempt to arrest the decline at any time during the day, except just before the close, when a slight contraction of the short interest was prompted by liberal export transactions. Final prices, however, showed [illegible] decline on all months but May, which, in response to manipulation, closed ¼c higher. Selling was general all day, taking the form of liquidation during the late morning and early afternoon, based on discouraging foreign news and a more promising crop outlook in the Winter wheat belt. Practically the only unfavorable crop accounts came from California, where drought is still operating against a healthy growth. Some complaint was also heard from the Northwest about late seeding, but it made little impression upon traders when contrasted with the bright, warm weather in the Southwest. The Michigan State report showed a condition of 96, the highest for the State since 1891. The features in cable advices were declines of ¼@⅜d in the Liverpool market, and of from 10@30 points at Paris. The former closed at 2 o'clock and will remain adjourned until Tuesday morning. Broomhall reported Germany buying up all prospective Spring shipments from northern Russia. Advices received from Argentine indicated that a good demand for wheat was being slowly supplied from the interior. Political news had its usual unsettling effect upon the market, but was not the guiding influence as was the case yesterday. An undercurrent of sentiment anticipating peaceful developments before Monday allowed the market to be more than usually influenced from regular sources. Quotations of cash wheat free on board afloat basis were as follows: No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.09¾ to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.09⅜ to arrive; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.08⅜ spot.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 7.—April, 97¾c; May, 96c; July, 94¼@94⅜c; September, [illegible]@74½c; No. 1 hard, 99¾c; No. 1 Northern, 97¾c.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—No. 1 Northern, 99½c; No. 2 Northern, 97½c; May, 100¼c; July, 96⅜c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30⅝c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58¼@58⅝c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58½c, free on board, afloat, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding quoted at 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation, and 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York. SEEDS—Market quiet; clover seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR, $2.75@$3.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED, 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 52½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 67½c; oil meal, $23; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
July	88	88	87¼	87⅝
September	81	81	80½	80⅝
Corn—				
May	34 5-16	34 5-16	33⅞	33⅞
July	35⅝	35⅝	35	35
Oats—				
May	29½	29½	29½	29½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	105½	105½	105	105¼
July	84⅞	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞
September	76⅝	76⅝	76	76⅛
Corn—				
May	29⅝	29⅝	29	29¼
July	30⅝	30⅝	30 5-16	30½
September	32	32	31½	31½
Oats—				
May	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
July	23 5-16	23 5-16	22 15-16	23
September	21⅝	21⅞	21½	..

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. Beef Hams—$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5⅜c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5½c; 140-lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10-lb, 6c; 12-lb, 5⅞c; 14-lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅜@6⅝c. Tallow—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—Nominal, $5.47½; city, $5.15; refined South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.35; compound, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard, stearine, 6¼c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The bull faction met with further reverses in the coffee market, early news averaging up decidedly in favor of the bear crowd, while investment interest, which has recently played a conspicuous part in operations in futures, was not in evidence. Prices eased off 5 to 10 points on the opening under foreign selling and light local liquidation, with the market barely steady. Trading during the forenoon was comparatively light and chiefly for the account of local houses. Business was more active in the afternoon, but the tendency of prices was still downward under liberal offerings and scarcity of buyers. Speculation was materially checked by the fact that European markets will be closed to-morrow, Saturday, and Monday, in observance of the Easter holidays. Selling was retarded somewhat by the liberal distribution of coffee from United States warehouses, Wednesday's deliveries reaching the unusual figure of 26,442 bags. The market closed quiet, with April unchanged and other months 10 points net lower. Total sales futures, 21,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.75@....
May	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
June	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.70
July	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
August	...	...	...	5.60@5.70
September	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	...	...	...	5.65@5.75
November	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.75
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	...	...	...	5.75@5.85
March	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$200. Hamburg—½@¾ pfennig, net, lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—¾@1f, net, lower; total sales, 10,000 bags. January, 36.50; February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 35; May, 35; June, 35; July, 35.25; August, 35.50; September, 35.75; October, 35.75; November, 36; December, 36.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$975.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@28c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@46c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 52@53c; California, second, 51c; Western, extra, 46@47c; Western, super, 40@44c; Western, low, 28@32c.

METALS.

Iron, 6.65@6.85c. Copper, 11.90@12.10c. Tin, 14.35@14.45c. Spelter, 4.25@4.35c. Lead, 3.67½@3.70c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60. Oil, bbls, $2.90. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 31¼@32c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—Turpentine, 26⅝c. Resin—A, B, C, $1.15; D, E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.40; H, $1.55; I, K, $1.60; M, $1.65; N, $1.70; WG, $1.80; WW, $1.95.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Turpentine, 28½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 7.—Turpentine, 26½@27c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—Live cattle, 9¼@10¼c; dressed weight.

CALVES.—Veals, $4.87½@$6.75; city dressed veals, 8@10½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep, [illegible]; lambs, $5.90@$6.25; clipped, do. [illegible]; Spring lambs, $2.50@$6 each.

HOGS.—$4.10@$4.25

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Transactions in Small Amounts Recorded—Dull Day at Auction.

T. Scott has sold for Dr. Jacob Frankenburg to Samuel Cohen, for about $19,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 55 by 67.

It is reported that L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Fanning estate the plot, with two two-story brick buildings, northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 100 by 100. The brokers refused to give any particulars in regard to the transaction.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjunction with James L. Libby & Son, have sold for the estate of ex-Mayor Fitler of Philadelphia to ex-Mayor Nolan of Albany the cottage and grounds, about 300 by 100, at the northeast corner of Ocean and Park Avenues, Elberon, N. J.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Bernhard Klingenstein, to Mr. Frederick William Jockel, the five-story store and flat 483 Columbus Avenue. Terms private.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for a Dr. Dolz to John Buckley, for $10,000 cash, the three-story brick dwelling 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 50 by 99.11.

John H. Selmes has sold to G. L. Lawrence, for about $56,000, the plot on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 196 feet east of Riverside Drive, 100 by 100.

George W. Powers has sold to a builder, for improvement, for about $8,500, the lot Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.

Nannie A. Heckscher has sold, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,047 Fifth Avenue, 21.10 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to John R. Butler, for $26,500, the four-story brick dwelling, 328 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 126.6.

The parcels offered by Strong & Ireland, in partition, were all bought in by the plaintiff's attorney: 115 and 117 Greenwich Avenue, for $19,000 and $16,000, respectively; 446 and 448 West Forty-ninth Street, for $22,175 and $13,000, respectively. These properties are all five-story brick tenements.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 92 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 27.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 36 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $36,921.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank Walling, referee, 8 Howard Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, 51 by 111.3 by 51.4 by 112, except part thereof taken by the city in the widening of Elm Street, four-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $38,896; subject to another mortgage for $28,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 158, 162, and 166 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 256, 198, and 150 feet, respectively, east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19, 29, and 19, respectively, by 100.8, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 158, $17,848; on 162, $25,051; on 166, $17,848.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for five five-story brick dwellings, 20 by 57 and 60; Peter Wagner of 345 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 17 and 16 by 50; Elizabeth Moore of 81 Morningside Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $37,500.

No. 97 to 101 John Street, northwest corner of Cliff Street, for a seven-story brick office building, 71.11 by 91.3; Dodge & James of 11 Cliff Street, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

No. 65 Montgomery Street, for a six-story brick shop, 22 by 55; W. J. Riordan of 37 Montgomery Street, owner; Bernard McGurk, architect; cost, $12,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 256 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48; C. Campbell of 514 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. H. Lavelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

No. 260 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick flat; J. R. Brown of 614 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 110 Manhattan Avenue, to a four-story brick asylum; Half-Orphan Asylum, premises, owner; James B. Baker, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Adrian Iselin, premises, owner; R. H. Hunt of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 8 West Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick office building, with stores, 25 by 46.2; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlitt & Hull of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick and frame dwelling; Mrs. C. L. Fair, premises, owner; Jackson Architectural Iron Works, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 442 Pearl Street, to a six-story brick business building; M. J. & D. F. Mahoney of 126 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Russell Sage Buys a House.

Russell Sage bought, for $22,275, yesterday, the four-story brick dwelling, 18 West Ninety-third Street, which was sold in foreclosure by Peter F. Meyer & Co. in the Trinity Building Salesroom. Mr. Sage said yesterday that the purchase was made at the instance of Mrs. Sage in the interest of the Woman's Hospital, which owns the adjoining property.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 7.

BLEECKER ST, 382 and 384, and 94 Perry St; Justinian Hartley and others to Josephine A. Budke	$36,100
BOULEVARD, e s, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; John W. Queen to Louis A. Queen	17,500
BROWN PLACE, s e corner of 135th St, 100x50; Charles Unangst and wife to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company	5,000
CANAL ST, 85, 50.1x34.1; William G. Choate, referee, to David Shaff and another	53,000
CANAL ST, 85, n e corner of Eldridge St, 50x34.1; Fernando Baltes, as executor, to David Shaff and another	15,000
EAGLE AV, n w s, 235 ft n e of land on Morrisania Branch Railroad, 25x120; Andrew Olsson and wife to Martin Brunjes	1
GREEN LANE, s e corner of proposed 5th St, 25x100; Ira M. De Puy and wife to the Rutherford Land and Improvement Company	1
LEWIS ST, 29, 25x100; Fernando Baltes, as executor, to Henry Korn and another	15,000
LEWIS ST, 29, 25x100; William G. Choate, referee, to Henry Korn and another	15,100
LOT 183, Map of Unionport; Annie Meyers to Andrew Olsson	1
MADISON AV, e s, 243 ft s of Fitch St, 27x118.8x27x112.2; William Fernschild to Elise M. J. Fernschild	1
MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; William Rankin and wife to Joseph McFarland	1
NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, at boundary line between lots 48 and 54, runs s e 115.6 to junction of n e and s e boundaries of said lot 54x s w 40x w 95x n to beginning; Walter W. Taylor to Helen H. Burton	1
PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 167.1 ft n of 43d St, 16.8x58; Anna M. Alvord to Marion L. Mapes	1
PROSPECT PLACE, 52, w s, 50.5 ft n of 43d St, 16.8x54; Adam Wiener, referee, to John W. Phillips	6,150
RAILROAD AV, s e s, 200 ft s w of Fletcher St, 25x150; Richard P. Lydon, referee, to Anthony K. Royce	1,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 52.6 ft s of 81st St, 26.2x71.11x17.8x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Hester J. Martin	1
ROBBINS AV, w s, part of Lot 325, map of East Morrisania, 50x100, to Terrace Place; Martin Brunjes to Andrew Olsson	1
TINTON AV, w s, 128.11 ft s of 169th St, 28.4x101.4x24.10x87.11; Annie H. Roach to Emily Powell	7,600
WALKER St, 9, 11, and 13, 60x106; Frieda Hart to Catharine M. Yuengling	1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Fletcher St, 37.6x141.2x36.1x148; William J. Sheppard to Annie M. Sheppard	1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna [illegible], 25x80; Jacob Pfeiffer and another to Peter J. Kinsig	10
WEST END AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; Carolina W. G. Schwager and another to Gebhard Ratz	9,250
WORTH ST, n e s, 20.9 ft n w of Baxter St, 20.4x22; Sarah C. Hodges and another to John G. Gardiner	1
[illegible] n s, 149 ft w of Avenue C, 50x[illegible]; Martin Brunjes to Andrew Olsson	1
[illegible] s w corner of [illegible] St, 23.3x80.11; Charles M. Cannon and wife to Edward Higgins	Omitted
14TH ST, s s, 179 ft e of 4th Av, 25x91.6; George Ehret and wife to August Luchow	48,806
15TH ST, s s, 418.8 ft e of 9th Av, 18.8x90; Archibald F. Cushman and others, executors, to William F. Cushman and others	7,400
18TH ST, n s, 440 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99; William F. Rohrig and wife to Isabella V. Cunningham	1
21ST ST, s s, 116.1 ft e of 9th Av, 16.11x74; Archibald F. Cushman and others, executors, to William F. Cushman and others	11,400
21ST ST, 354 West, 16.7x74; Archibald F. Cushman and others, executors, to William F. Cushman and others	13,200
24TH ST, s s, Lot 258, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.9; Elizabeth B. Hazard to Edwin A. Fisher	4,700
28TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.8; John S. Cunningham to Isabella V. Cunningham	1
28TH ST, n s, 296.11 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.8; Isabella V. Cunningham to William F. Rohrig	1
28TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.8; Mary A. Byrne to Isabella V. Cunningham	1
33D ST, 234 West, 15x75x15.7x74; Charles J. Osborn to Simon Simon	8,000
36TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Catherine M. Strohecker to Edward A. Strohecker	100
36TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x93.3; George Ranger to George W. Tubbs	1
46TH ST, 108, s s, 140 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to James V. Fahey	15,200
53D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Arthur S. Cox to William Varley	1
53D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; William Varley to Bernard Naughton and another	1
72D ST, n s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Henry S. Sayers, referee, to Solomon Michelbacher	55,000
80TH ST, 51 East, 28x102.2; Isaac Blum and wife to Sarah Friedlander	1
85TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; interior lot, 102.2 ft n of 84th St and 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 25x n 43.4x w 25x s to beginning; Henry T. Gray and wife to Louise Lannin	1
88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 150x100.8; Therese D. Browning to Edward Hirsh and another	1
91ST ST, 308 West, 25x58.10x25x58.8; Perez M. Stewart and others to George C. Miller	100
100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x100.11; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to John T. Willetts, as guardian	35,000
114TH ST, s s, 173.7 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Edward Browne, referee, to Mary M. More	10,000
125TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Mary Platt to John Baltes	22,000
130TH ST, 24 East, 16.8x99.11; Julie T. Tiedemann and another to Hermann Apmann	1
135TH ST, 5 to 15 West, 106.8x99.11; John W. Hazlett and wife to William M. Washburn	1
135TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50x100; Augustus A. Vanderpoel to Charles Unangst	6,800
148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Louis A. Queen to Margaret E. McCann	1
165TH ST, s s, 69.11 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x90; Isabella Meyer and another to Hermann Raschen	1
178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; James Ronan and wife to Frank T. Kee	4,000
185TH ST, n s, 229.9 ft e of 11th Av, 20.3x55.4; Walter E. Thompson to John P. Leo	1

Recorded Leases.

BAUMANN, Jacob, and another, trustees, to John Roberts; 2,228 8th Av, 3 years	$1,800
EDIBOHLS, Barbara, to Frank J. Leyendecker; 198 2d Av, 3 years	1,250
ERICKSON, Helen J., to Mabel F. Randolph and another; 253 West 93d St, 3 years	2,000 to 2,200
GLUCKSMAN, Morris, to Max Luria; 485 2d Av, 1 year	1,000
LUGAR, Frank, to S. Tier & Son, 546 Pearl St, 5 years	3,300 to 3,350
LUGAR, Frank, to S. Tier & Son, 546 Pearl St, 5 years	3,300 to 3,350
McCORMICK, Peter, to Charles I. Schmidt; 3d Av, 757, n e corner of 47th St, 4 years	2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAIR, James, to Clifford L. Goetchius; 108 Greenwich St, ½ year	$3,000
ANSTAA, Eliza M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of Milton St, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	4,000
APMANN, Hermann, to Josephine Brooks and another, trustees; 24 East 130th St, 3 years	5,000
BALTES, John, to Mary Platt; n s of 125th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	6,000
BOWNE, Walter, to David Webster; 88 Beekman St, 1 year	2,000
BRUNJES, Martin, to Andrew Olsson; n w s of Eagle Av, 235 ft n e of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 5 years	4,000
CHESEBROUGH, Robert A. and William H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2 to 8 Pearl St and 13 to 18 State St, 3 years	400,000
COLES, Barak G., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 100 and 102 Forsyth St, 1 year	30,000
DEERE, Mary, to James Livingston; Lot at Throgg's Neck, 100 ft n from n corner of land of Samuel Nelson, 25x220, 1 year	500
F. C. LINDE COMPANY to United States Trust Company of New York; w s of Thompson St, 159 ft s of Broome St, and w s of Thompson St, 149 ft s of Broome St, 3 years	100,000
FELT, Emily L., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 120th St, 225.3 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	1,000
GARDINER, John G., and others to Sarah C. Hodges and another; n e s of Worth St, 20.9 ft n w of Baxter St, 4 years	2,150
HARE, James M., to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, guardian, &c.; 245 7th Av, 5 years	10,000
HARE, James M., to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, guardian, &c.; 247 7th Av, 5 years	7,000
HIGGINS, Edward, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 150th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	4,000
HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to Therese D. Browning; n s of 88th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	60,000
HUTTER, Leopold and Simon, to the New York Security and Trust Company; s e corner of Columbia St and Houston St, 5 years	13,000
IJAMS, Phoebe A., to Lydia E. Sears; 25 and 27 Peck Slip, ½ part, 5 years	7,660
KEHOE, John, to William Strange, as guardian, &c.; n s of 114th St, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	21,000
KEHOE, John, to Edward C. Perkins, as trustee; n s of 114th St, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years	21,000
KEHOE, John, to Andrew Brose; n e corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, ½ year	6,575
KEHOE, John, to Andrew Brose; e s of Lenox Av, 45 ft n of 114th St, ½ year	6,000
KEHOE, John, to Andrew Brose; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year	6,000
KEHOE, John, to Andrew Brose; n s of 114th St, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year	6,000
KEHOE, John, to Andrew Brose; n s of 114th St, 50 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year	6,000
KEHOE, John, to Central Trust Company; n e corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, 5 years	65,000
KEHOE, John, to H. Raabe & Sons; n e corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, ½ year	8,000
KEHOE, John, to Augusta Scheig; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	22,000
KEHOE, John, to William C. Williams; e s of Lenox Av, 45 ft n of 114th St, 3 years	41,000
KENNEDY, Mary T., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 81st St, 160 ft w of West End Av, 1 year	1,000
KERVAN, Charles, to William F. Newkirk; s w corner of 7th Av and 144th St, ½ year	6,000
KORN, Henry, and Jacob Kettek to Angel J. Simpson and another, executors, &c.; 29 Lewis St, 1 year	12,000
KRUPP, Felix, to Dudley Steinhardt; Park Av, widened, s w corner of 82d St, ½ year	55,000
LAPPINE, Cecilia T., to James Bloomer; w s of Washington Av, 25.1 ft n of 184th St, 3 years	2,200
LEUPOLD, Andrew, to Herman O. Lohman; 257 7th Av, 3 years	5,000
LEVY, Max M., to Louis Ettlinger, trustee; 139 West 78th St, 3 years	14,500
LOCHMANN, Louis, to James Marrin and another, executors, &c.; s w corner of Monroe Av and Mount Hope Place, 5 years	4,000
LOCHMANN, Louis, to James Marrin and another, executors, &c.; w s of Monroe Av, 25 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 5 years	4,000
LOCHMANN, Louis, to James Marrin and another, executors, &c.; w s of Monroe Av, 50 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 5 years	4,000
LOCHMANN, Louis, to James Marrin and another, executors, &c.; w s of Monroe Av, 75 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 5 years	4,000
LOCHMANN, Louis, to James Marrin and another, executors, &c.; w s of Monroe Av 100 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 5 years	4,000
LUCHOW, August, to George Ehret; s s of 14th St, 179 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years	10,000
McCANN, Margaret E., to Louis A. Queen; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 6 years	800
McCANN, Margaret E., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 7 years	3,000
McCOY, Maria V. and Alexander, to Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company; n s of Morgan Av, 62 ft e of Washington Place, installments	2,500
McFARLAND, Joseph, to the German Savings Bank; w s of Manhattan Av, 27.10 ft s of 101st St, 73.1x100, 1 year, (three mortgages)	65,000
McFARLAND, Joseph, to the German Savings Bank; s w corner of Manhattan Av and 101st St, 1 year	37,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to George Stark; n w corner of Elton Av and 155th St, demand	2,400
MILLER, George C., to Perez M. Stewart and another; n s of 91st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year	4,500
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, demand	5,000
PHILLIPS, John W., to Clara L. Pratt; 52 Prospect Place, 3 years	4,500
PHYFE, Alvah E., to Louis M. Jones; s e corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year	115,000
PUTNAM, Margaret E., to David M. Morrison, trustee, &c.; 121 West 123d St, 5 years	26,000
PUTNAM, Margaret E., to David M. Morrison, Trustee, &c.; 123 West 123d St, 5 years	20,000
RASCHEN, Hermann, to Isabella Meyer; s s of 165th St, 89.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years	1,150
RATZ, Gebhard, to John W. Haaren and others; w s of West End Av, 50.5 ft n of 67th St, 2 years	4,700
ROSENTHAL, Isaac and Abraham, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 2,130 to 2,136 8th Av, 5 years, (three mortgages)	32,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael [illegible] to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 162d St, 84.10, 122.9 and 157.9 ft w of 3d Av, ½ year, (three mortgages)	4,450
SHAFF, David, and another to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; n e corner of Canal and Eldridge Sts, 5 years	34,000
THE MARTIN B. BROWN COMPANY to Mrs. Martin B. Brown; all property, good will, &c., installments	60,000
WASHBURN, William M., to John W. Haslett; 5 West 135th St, 1 year	8,500
WASHBURN, William M., to John W. Haslett; 13 West 135th St, 1½ years	1,000
WASHBURN, William M., to John W. Haslett; 15 West 135th St, 1½ years	1,000
WEBB, Julia, to Aquile Hurley; n s of 67th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years	1,000
WHATELY, Sarah E. and George H., to James M. Saulpaugh; 139 Lewis St, 2 years	2,000
WIRTH, Jacob, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 142d St, 167 ft e of College Av, 1 year	22,500
WUNDT, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,974 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLEBY, Lucien O., to Matthew M. Looram	Nom.
BERNHEIMER, Simon, to Lillie B. Lilienthal, (two assignments)	Nom.
CAMERON, Alexander, Jr., executor, to Catharine M. Teese	$2,022
GUGGENHEIMER, Eliza, to Rose O'Brien	7,500
HAVILAND, Helena R., executrix, to Helena R. Haviland	2,500
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Allen L. Mordecai	100
HUNTER, Nicholas B., administrator, to Nicholas B. Hunter	4,000
NORDLINGER, Emma, to Eliza Guggenheimer	7,500
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles E. Brady	5,000
ROBINSON, Agnes D., to W. L. Snyder	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Second Congregational Unitarian Church	8,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Mary G. and Eleanor Hodges	5,000
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to John H. Haaren	10,019
THOMPSON, John M., to W. H. Busk	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, w s, 30 ft n of 4th St, 50x100; Belmont & Volz against Alecia Byrnes, owner and contractor	$326
FRONT ST, n w corner of Burling Slip, 45x109; Raritan, Hollow and Porous Brick Company against William J. Matheson & Co., owners; John Weber & Sons, contractors	1,275
KELLY ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100.8x100; William T. Hookey against Annie Bentz, owner and contractor	242
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, 605; Church E. Gates & Co. against Kate H. Morris and Iwan Gollwynne, owners; Sarah A. Lisk, contractor	193
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x85; Philip H. Becker against Robert Pickens, owner and contractor	130
WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 100x200; James Gowdy against Helen Welsheimer, owner; Payson S. Lane, contractor	47
1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100x113; Dennis Deegan and Patrick Guidera against Arthur Gorsch, owner and contractor; Felix Levy, contractor	1,336
40TH ST, 14 East; the Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company against Mrs. A. B. Harris, owner; Albert N. Heward, contractor	1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.10; Andrew A. Bibby, with George T. Arnoux, 12 payments	$22,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place, x27.2 to street x113.6 to beginning; Morris Steinhardt against Eugene E. Hinkle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Flemming.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 86th St, 27.4x90; Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant against Ralph Weil, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

FOREST AV, w s, 605.7 ft s of 165th St, 123.2x300x irregular, except part taken for widening Jackson Av and 163d St; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Mary W. Bigelow and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

GRAND ST, 484; Thomas H. Herbert against Richard J. Herbert, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, H. D. Dayton.

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 17.1, 50.5, and 67.1 ft s of 43d St, each 16.8x58; James De W. Cutting against Anna M. Alvord and others, (three actions for foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. N. Robinson.

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 33.9 ft s of 43d St, 16.8x58; James De W. Cutting against the Hull Lumber Company, Limited, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. N. Robinson.

THOMPSON ST, 66; Meyer Cohen against Charles Edelson and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, A. H. Sarasohn.

1ST AV, s s, 234.9 ft e of 3d St, or White Plains Road, 25x125; Louis Subitzsky against Margaret Ceburre and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. S. Shapiro.

2D AV, 156; 10th St, 204 East; George M. Smith and another against Wilhelmine Walther and others, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

29TH ST, 16 East; the Bowery Bank against Thomas J. Ducey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

44TH ST, 532 to 536 West; Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustees, &c., against Peter J. Steiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Lindley.

52D ST, 366, and 326 to 332 West; Robert Friedman against Peter J. and Maria A. Herter, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. S. Shapiro.

79TH ST, 181 East; Meta Raegener against Henry Meyer, executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goepel & Raegener.

100TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 223.3x100.11; George W. Arthur against Harriet A. Hartnett, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorney, C. Unangst.

116TH ST, 203 East; John J. Halstead and others against Alecia Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, April 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Civil causes, (jury)

51—Yawtok vs. Block.
52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
56—Green vs. Manhattan Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
80—Coe Brass Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
109—Ferguson vs. Tate.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
121—Florida C. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
125—Barr vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Assn.
126—Reed vs. Campbell.
128—Johnson vs. Wood.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Flinn vs. Con. Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
143—Paynton vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
145—Adams vs. Wiggins.
147—Liquori vs. Driscoll.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lieutand.
154—Ceragio vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
156—Darrah vs. Brown.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
158—Tribune Association vs. Batterson.
159—Sheirs Mfg. Co. vs. Hulbert.
160—Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn., vs. Whitman.
161—Bristol Bank and Trust Co. vs. Marston.
162—Bruce vs. Investors' Security Trust.
163—Holcombe vs. Hearst.
164—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
165—Ricaud vs. Tysen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

119—Dailey vs. Mayor, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

In the matter of The Mayor, &c., re One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.—Order affirmed, with costs.

George Solomon, as assignee, respondent, vs. Continental Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George Hornberger, appellant, vs. Solomon Miller, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hulda Lindenheim, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Henry H. Lyman in re the Gramercy Club.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re Henry H. Lyman, appellant, vs. Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $25 costs and disbursements.

Patrick Hannagan, appellant, vs. Jeremiah T. Smith, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Christian Abele, respondent, vs. Benjamin J. Falk, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Reckitts & Sons, appellant, vs. James C. Kellogg, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John S. Lyle and another, appellants, vs. Joseph J. Little and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant.

John Cullen, respondent, vs. Patrick Gallagher, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William Ledman, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James L. Van Orden, respondent, vs. Samuel I. Acken, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Fanny Goodman, appellant, vs. Bertha Alexander, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hermann Colberg and another, plaintiffs, vs. Luke M. Emmerson, defendant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Rose Levendure, respondent, vs. the Mayor, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Kahn, respondent, vs. Solomon B. Lichtenstein, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bridget Connor, as administratrix, respondent, vs. the Mayor, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Charles A. Seymour, appellant, vs. St. Luke's Hospital, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Emma M. Lockwood, appellant, vs. Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

John J. Schaefer, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Emory M. Van Tassel, respondent, vs. Greenwich Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mortimer Stiefel, as receiver, respondent, vs. Samuel N. Berlin and another, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

People ex rel. Henry W. Schaefer, appellant, vs. James J. Martin et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

John D. Cheever, respondent, vs. Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Ellsworth R. Bathrick, appellant, vs. Charles E. Coffin, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Mary W. Schepper, as executrix, appellant, vs. Lydia R. Briggs and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Talcott, respondent, vs. National Credit Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless modification made as indicated in opinion.

Charles Eichhold and another, respondents, vs. Charles L. Tiffany, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Dyckman Waldron, as executor, appellant, vs. Union Trust Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mina Daiker and another, respondents, vs. Marie A. Strelinger and another, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs.

Horace G. Skidmore, appellant, vs. The Fahys Watch Case Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event.

J. Tredwell Richards and another, appellants, vs. Norman S. Washburn, Jr., et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Pre-Digested Food Company, plaintiff, vs. Alfred B. Scott and another, defendants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Clement A. Griscom, Jr.—Appeal dismissed.

William Crawford, appellant, vs. Thomas Canary, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Sophie Wertheimer, respondent, vs. Independent Order, Free Sons of Judah, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Abraham Raphael, respondent, vs. Abraham Mencke, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Charles B. Throckmorton, appellant, vs. James McCartney, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Belden Club, respondent, vs. George Hilliard, as Special Deputy Commissioner, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Waldemar A. Walthear, respondent, vs. Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Tisdell vs. N. H. Fire Ins. Co. (155 N. Y., 163.)

William McClure, appellant, vs. Central Trust Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee.

Alonzo K. Lynch and another, respondent, vs. Emma J. Carter et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Archer & Pancoast Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Thomas O'Keefe, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. Robert S. Johnston, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. James Corbley, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

William Elias et al. vs. Edward Schweyer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary Paget et al. vs. Ellen S. Melcher et al.—Motion granted as to both questions.

Sydenham Kelly vs. Caroline J. Ernest.—Motion dismissed.

In the matter of International Society of Hotel Employes.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

David J. Isaacs and another vs. Mary E. Calder.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Frederick N. Blanc vs. Elizabeth L. Blanc.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Catherine McCann, as administratrix, respondent, vs. New York and Queens County Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Motions noticed for to-day stand adjourned until April 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII.—Adjourned until April 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned until April 11.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph J. O'Donohue.
2—Francis Patterson.
3—Francis Pott.
4—August Weymann.
5—Peter Rosenstreter.
6—Josephine Patterson or West.
7—Daniel J. O'Brien.
8—Harriott C. Willson.
9—Jeannette Schneittacher.
10—Robert K. Catlin.
11—William Mulry.
12—Emma A. Williams.
13—Elizabeth H. Dieckmann.
14—Terence Kenny.
15—William Steinway.
16—Amelia M. Corning.
17—Robert Greacen.
18—James Wallace.
19—James Wallace.

Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine M. Cammeyer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned until Monday, April 11.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Struth vs. Campion—Francis B. Delahanty. Union Distilling Company vs. Rosenham—Joseph McElroy, Jr. Bardon vs. Cohn—Richard H. Clarke. Mount vs. Mount—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Rankin—George H. Cowie. Washburn vs. Adams—C. N. Bovee.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Bent vs. Bent—Nathaniel Meyers. Hafers vs. Cooney—Gideon J. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Nelson Avenue—John Ford. Hirschel vs. Mayer—J. W. Hutchinson, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hess vs. Hess—Norman T. M. Melliss.

SUPREME COURT—Williams, J.—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Company—George C. Holt.

Queens County Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT, Queens County—Trial Term Before Maddox, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

73—Peabody vs. Eder.
86—Morrell vs. Morrell.
93—Peabody vs. Piza.
94—Same vs. same.
96—Payne vs. Newman.
100—Sweeney vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
101—Sunney vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
106—Weeks vs. Bouker.
110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
112—Piehl vs. B'klyn & Queens Co. R. R.
114—Levi vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Ruppert.

The following causes being on the calendar for the first time will be passed for the day, if answered ready:

121A—Williamson vs. Seely.
121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickie vs. Hartigan.
126—Ryan vs. Suydam.
131—Crocker Fertilizer and Chemical Co. vs. Wells.
132—Same vs. Newbold.
134—Wizemann vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.

GERMAN BARK AS A PRIZE.

Abandoned Vessel Beached in Florida by the Three Friends.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 7.—The German bank Lina, Capt. Kayser, was beached in Fort George Inlet yesterday morning by the tug Three Friends. The bark had been towed off the Fernandina bar, and was left at sea for a few hours by the tug, which went to Fernandina to take on coal.

While the tug was absent, the Captain and crew of the Lina abandoned her, believing that she would sink. The Three Friends returned to the Lina, and finding no one on board, towed the bark to the St. John's River as a prize.

The Iroquois Loses Her Propeller.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—The steamer Iroquois, Capt. Kemble, from New York for Charleston, lost her propeller Tuesday night south of Hatteras. She anchored until Wednesday morning and proceeded under canvass. The steamer George W. Clyde, Capt. Robinson, from Boston for Charleston, came to the assistance of the Iroquois and towed her to this port, arriving here this evening.

West Side Branch Y. M. C. A.

The commencement exercises of the Educational Department of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street will be held in the parlors and lecture room of the branch at 8 o'clock this evening. There will be an exhibit of manuscripts and drawings, music by Prof. Edward Mollenhauer, and addresses by Librarian Silas H. Berry, J. Aspinwal Hodge, and the instructors of the evening classes. Two hundred and fifty-three men have been enrolled in the classes during the past season.

Attorney Scovel Acquitted.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 7.—H. S. Scovel, the attorney who has been on trial here on a charge of embracery, was acquitted to-day by the jury, after ten minutes' deliberation. The charges against the attorney grew out of the trial of Eli Shaw, who is accused of murdering his mother and grandmother. Scovel, who was his attorney, was said to have offered Jurors Schiller and Meshon $100 to favor a verdict of acquittal. The two jurors signed a statement to the effect that they had never received any money from Scovel.

COAL PRODUCTION IN 1897

The Amount Produced in the United States During the Year the Largest Ever Known.

NEW RECORDS IN 15 STATES

The Total Output of Bituminous Approximates 198,250,000 (Short) Tons and of Pennsylvania Anthracite 52,122,408 Tons.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—From a preliminary statement compiled by E. W. Parker, Statistician of the United States Geological Survey, it is shown that the total output of coal in the United States amounted, approximately, to 198,250,000 short tons, with an aggregate value of $198,100,000, a fraction less than $1 per ton. Compared with 1896, this shows an increase in tonnage of 6,270,000 tons, or about 3.3 per cent. The increase in the value of the product was only $1,700,000, a little less than .9 of 1 per cent. The amount of coal produced in 1897 was the largest on record. The average value per ton was the lowest ever known, continuing the declining tendency which has been shown without any reaction for the past six years.

The increase in production and the decline in value were confined to the output of bituminous coal. The anthracite production in Pennsylvania decreased nearly 2,250,000 tons, from 54,346,081 short tons of 2,000 pounds, (equivalent to 48,523,287 long tons of 2,240 pounds,) to 52,122,408 short tons, (or 46,537,864 long tons,) in 1897, while the average price received at the mines per short ton was $1.65 ($1.85 per long ton) in both years. This is not an increase, but it is much better than a loss, 1 cent per ton meaning a total of more than $500,000.

In obtaining this average price for anthracite coal per ton it must be remembered that only marketable sizes are considered, and the item of "colliery consumption," usually consisting of culm, or waste, and and otherwise valueless product, is not included. Excluding this factor, the marketable product of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania during 1897 was 42,637,864 long tons, (equivalent to 47,544,408 short tons,) against 44,188,460 long tons (49,491,075 short tons) in 1896.

Fifteen States Break All Records.

The fact that the bituminous production should have shown an increase of 8,500,000 tons in spite of the prolonged strike in the competitive fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois, (four of them being the largest coal producing States, aggregating nearly 100,000,000 tons, or more than two-fifths of the entire output,) may be taken as an evidence of the wonderful capacity of our developed bituminous mines. Of the twenty-nine bituminous coal producing States there were only six in which the production in 1897 was less than in the preceding year. These six were Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, and Oregon. In fifteen of them the output was the largest ever obtained. Of the five competitive States previously mentioned, only one (Ohio) had a decreased production in 1897. In twenty out of the twenty-nine States producing bituminous coal the average price per ton in 1897 was less than it was in 1896, the general average for the United States being 83 cents in 1896 and 81.6 in 1897. The decline of 1.4 cents on a total product in 1897 of 146,000,000 tons represents a decrease of something over $2,000,000 from what would have been the value if the price had been the same as it was in 1896.

Pennsylvania's Large Share.

Considering the industry by States, Pennsylvania holds her usual position. The combined product of anthracite and bituminous coals from the Keystone State amounted to 106,000,000 short tons, nearly 54 per cent. of the total output. Pennsylvania's percentage of the total bituminous output was 37, her output of soft coal being 54,000,000 tons. Illinois remains in second place with a total of a little over 20,000,000 short tons. West Virginia comes third, having increased her output nearly 700,000 tons over 1896, and leading Ohio, which comes fourth, by nearly 1,250,000 tons. Alabama reached her maximum output of 5,893,770 tons, and stands fifth. Iowa, sixth, lacked only 85,000 tons of reaching 5,000,000. Maryland produced 4,442,000 tons, and Indiana a little over 4,000,000 tons.

The foregoing statement and the following table are based upon actual returns from mines representing 95 per cent. of the total product. In cases where returns have not been received, careful estimates, calculated upon the production in previous years, have been made, so that revision of these figures by later returns will not materially affect the totals.

The Production by States.

The production by States was as follows:

State.	Production.	Value.	Av'ge Price, Ton.
Alabama	5,893,770	$5,192,085	$0.88
Arkansas	807,207	893,672	1.11
California	89,092	200,866	2.25
Colorado	3,303,449	3,772,520	1.14
Georgia	195,869	140,466	.71
Illinois	20,072,758	14,472,529	.72
Indiana	4,019,380	3,416,586	.85
Indian Territory	1,321,840	1,800,924	1.36
Iowa	4,915,463	5,566,332	1.14
Kansas	2,694,242	3,230,666	1.20
Kentucky	3,906,458	3,170,811	.81
Maryland	4,442,128	3,387,785	.76
Michigan	221,792	322,266	1.45
Missouri	2,627,548	2,878,204	1.09
Montana	1,647,990	2,897,642	1.75
Nebraska	495	1,800	3.64
New Mexico	671,879	954,406	1.42
North Carolina	21,280	27,000	1.27
North Dakota	70,175	70,358	1.00
Ohio	12,219,198	9,508,870	.78
Oregon	100,311	311,550	3.11
Pennsylvania bituminous	53,842,800	37,964,496	.70
Tennessee	2,880,994	2,316,239	.80
Texas	619,602	950,713	1.53
Utah	549,646	651,555	1.19
Virginia	1,524,956	1,022,823	.67
Washington	1,434,112	2,777,687	1.94
West Virginia	13,556,978	8,637,617	.64
Wyoming	2,483,074	2,676,191	1.08
Total	146,134,380	$119,214,659	$0.816
Pennsylvania anthracite	52,122,408	*78,880,048	1.65
Grand total	198,256,788	$198,094,707	

*Excluding "colliery consumption."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect from the date set opposite their respective names: Capt. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 31; First Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 13; Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, Aug. 13; Major William F. Spurgin, Twenty-third Infantry, July 1; First Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Seventh Artillery, Aug. 13; First Lieut. Peter E. Traub, First Cavalry, Aug. 13; First Lieut. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, June 15.

Capt. Lusk, after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, will report not later than Sept. 5 to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office; and Capt. Gordon, on being relieved, will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance. Major Spurgin, at the proper time, will report by letter to the Commanding General of the department in which his regiment may be serving for assignment to a station, and will join the station to which assigned, and the other officers named will join their troop, battery, or company.

The following named officers are detailed for duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from the date set opposite their respective names, and will report to the Superintendent of the Academy in due season: Capt. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 20; First Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 20; Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth Infantry, July 1; First Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery, Aug. 20; First Lieut. Frank D. Webster, Twentieth Infantry, June 15; First Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Third Artillery, Aug. 20; Second Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, Aug. 20.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. Charles Keller is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. William R. King, and will proceed at once and take station at Charleston, S. C., and report to Major Ernest H. Ruffner for temporary duty under his immediate orders.

Additional: Second Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Ruffner, upon the arrival in Charleston of Lieut. Keller, and will report to the commanding officer at Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the United States Engineer School.

Second Lieut. Harry Burgess is relieved from duty with the battalion of engineers and at the United States Engineer School and will take station without delay at Galveston, Texas, and report to First Lieut. Charles S. Riche for duty under his immediate orders.

The resignation by Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Commissary of Subsistence, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Infantry (Second Regiment) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 29.

Private William H. Twates, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, now at Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred to Troop A, Fifth Cavalry.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, will transfer his duties of the construction at Fort Harrison, Mont., to the Quartermaster at that post, who will perform these duties, under the direction of the Quartermaster General. Major Jones will then proceed, without delay, to Chicago, and report to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department, relieving Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster.

Major Pond, when thus relieved, will proceed, without delay, and report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Col. Marshall, when thus relieved, will take station, temporarily, at Omaha, Neb., and settle his accounts.

Capt. Paul Shillock, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report in person to the commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for duty with the first detachment thereof that may proceed to take station at Fort Jefferson, Fla.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits between the 1st and 30th of April to the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of steel forgings.

The retirement from active service of Capt. Charles T. Witherell, Nineteenth Infantry, by the President is announced.

First Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, Seventh Artillery, will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Ordnance for instructions as to the inspection of certain work pertaining to the Ordnance Department, will thereafter rejoin his proper station, and, under instructions from the Chief of Ordnance, will make not to exceed one visit each week to Derby, Conn., and, upon the completion of the service enjoined, will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., after each visit.

First Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, Seventh Artillery, is assigned to duty as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, who is hereby relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. F. K. Hill is detached from Bureau of Ordnance April 6 and ordered at once to the Iowa.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams is detached from the Vermont April 6 and ordered at once to the Mayflower.

Lieutenant Commander T. S. Phelps, Jr., is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, April 6, and ordered to take charge of naval recruiting rendezvous, San Francisco.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick is ordered, April 6, to the Cincinnati, at once.

Lieut. M. E. Hall is ordered April 6, to command the Catskill, when ready.

Lieut. C. S. Richman is ordered April 6, to command the Nahant, when ready.

Lieut. R. G. Peck is ordered April 6, to command the Lehigh, when ready.

Commander E. T. Strong is ordered April 6, to command the Montauk, when ready.

Commander B. S. Richards is ordered April 6, to command the Saturn, when ready.

Lieut. H. F. Fickbohm is ordered April 6 to command the Jason, when ready.

Lieut. G. F. Blow is detached from the Mayflower April 6, and ordered at once to command the tug Wilmot.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely is detached from the New York April 6, and ordered to the Mangrove.

Naval Cadet H. C. Mustin is detached from the New York, April 6, and ordered to the Mangrove.

Ensign J. H. Dayton is detached from the Cincinnati, April 6, and ordered at once to the Mangrove.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice is detached from the Indiana, April 6, and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet L. C. Palmer is detached from the New York, April 6, and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor is detached from the New York, April 6, and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman is detached from the New York, April 6, and ordered at once to the Franklin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Baltimore sailed from Honolulu for Yokohama, March 25.

Maple arrived at Norfolk, April 5.

Wheeling sailed from Union, British Columbia, for Dyea, April 6.

Helena arrived at Key West, April 6.

Machias sailed from Boston for Key West, April 7.

Texas arrived at Fort Monroe, April 7.

Thinks Tammany Should Control.

The Tammany Hall organization of the Seventh Assembly District met last night at 237 West Fourteenth Street and was presided over by John P. Hills. George Blair, the new Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, was the chief speaker of the meeting. He denounced the methods of the Republicans in appropriating all the offices of the State and urged that an attempt be made by Tammany Hall to get control of the State at the next election. Failing in this, every effort, the speaker thought, should be made by the organization to have the State cut in two, the line of division commencing at Peekskill.

Other speakers were ex-Police Commissioner Voorhees, Edward Gilom, Coroner Edward W. Hart, and John G. Kelly.

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Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st; in excellent order; hardwood floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; shown 10-3. Owner resident.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.

HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.
New Brunswick, N. J.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.

JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.
ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-1aw6wFaMay12

LEGAL NOTICES.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the first day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson, lately doing business in the City of New York and County of New York under the firm name of James Richardson's Sons, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.

SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Assignee.
ap8-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City.
mh11-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 58 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. [illegible] Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the [illegible] day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 24, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM [illegible] KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw[illegible]

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A. C. McCLELLAN.

THE RUDOLF.
On the beach front; capacity, 400; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths; music in the palm room daily; evening concerts in the grotto café; dances Saturdays. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $3.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

LINDEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J. Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Churches
Good Friday services will be held as follows:
48th St. and 5th Av. Church, at 11 A. M.
29th St. and 5th Av. Church, at 4 P. M.
West End Av. and 77th St. Church, at 8 P. M.
2d Av. and 7th St. Church, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 46TH St., Near 6th Av., Rev. CHARLES H. EATON, D. D., Pastor.—Services Good Friday morning at 11; subject, "Limits of Sacrifice."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—Good Friday service this evening at 8:00 P. M., with preaching by the pastor.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor: Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Good Friday service and sermon by the pastor, 8 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square.—Special celebration of the Holy Communion, with address by Rev. Dr. Rainsford Maundy Thursday, 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 71st St., Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector. Good Friday Services.
Morning service and sermon, (rector,) 11 A. M.
Penitential service.
Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be rendered by choir, 8 P. M.
Evening service and sermon, (curate,) 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 73d St., Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"The Mystery of the Cross," Good Friday, 11 A. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 236 Union St., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a couple, without children; husband in down-town association. M. D., 334 West 42d St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; two years' first-class reference; no objection to the country; city reference. J. B., 224 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; good references; English. F. B., 137 East 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—First-class; English; thoroughly experienced in every branch of French and English cooking; capable to taking charge of a large establishment; wages required, $60 per month; excellent city reference. Waldron, 39 5th Av.

COOK.—By young Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; soups, meats, made-up dishes, and dessert of all kinds; city and country; reference; wages, $30 to $35. R. M., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

[illegible] FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, [illegible] glove-fitting. MME. ROGER, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress; thoroughly competent; private family; good city reference. L., Box 374, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young American girl as seamstress; assist with other work; three years' experience. A. L., Box 330, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Japanese in private family; best reference. H. A., 50 James St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent French chef in hotel, club, or restaurant; best references. H. A. M., 956 6th Av.

CHEF.—By experienced French chef; private family; best references from New York leading families. H. A. M., 956 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 48 East 50th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and GENERALLY Useful Man.—Highest references; terms moderate; country preferred; state terms. W. B. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Good vegetable grower; milk; lawns; useful; single; good reference. Gardener, 414 East 58th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 18, IN WHOLESALE HOUSE OR OFFICE; good writer; accurate figurer. Jos. Braunstein, 336 East 94th St.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,394 3d Av.; telephone 383-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Housekeeper for a private family; in country; state nationality, age, experience, and salary. Apply by letter to A. B., Box 314, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid at once; references required. Mrs. W. Fellowers, 139 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors.
HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
ja14-1aw6mF

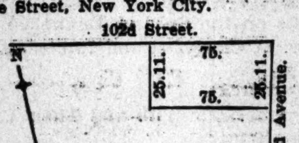
TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



No. 1983 Second Ave.

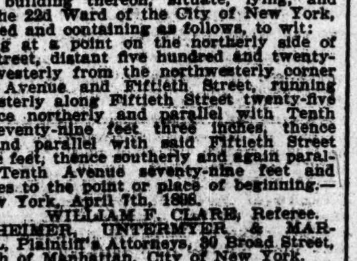
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,037.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
mh22-2aw3wT&F&ap13

FIFTIETH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, New York County.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against BERNARD WALSH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, running thence westerly along Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet three inches, thence easterly and parallel with said Fiftieth Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue seventy-nine feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 7th, 1898.
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 541 West 50th Street:



The approximate of lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $10,860.35 and interest thereon from March 24th, 1898, together with $353.60 costs and allowance, and the expenses of sale and taxes.

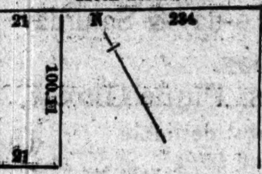
The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $606.30, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000 and interest from May 22d, 1895; also a mortgage of $5,000 and interest from May 22d, 1895, and a third mortgage of $4,000 and interest from July 20, 1895.
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Referee.
ap8-2aw3wT&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the [illegible] day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.

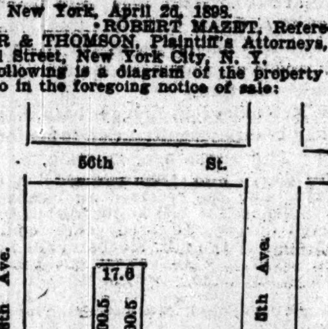


No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,358.33, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $343; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.
Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.
ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

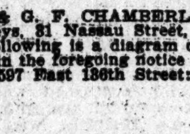


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $17,065 75-100, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.
Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.
ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap25

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:

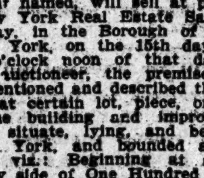


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,1[illegible], with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—[illegible] against Hamilton Park Company, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, [illegible] on the [illegible] day of January, 18[illegible], the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at [illegible] Lake Pleasant [illegible], in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 261, and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres of land, more or less,

being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anne M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November [illegible], 18[illegible], and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County [illegible], 18[illegible], in Book No. [illegible] of Deeds at page [illegible], with all the appurtenances thereto.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell, and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east part of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter, after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School, and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.
ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to MAY 4TH, 1898, at same hour and place.
Dated Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, New York, April 5th, 1898.
ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, [illegible] Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. Yours, &c.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN, Attorneys &c.
m4-1aw6wF&ap15

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Etruria, Apr. 16, 10 AM	Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM	Servia, May 10, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Boadicea..........April 9	Winifreda..........April 23
Alexandra.........April 16	Victoria.............May 7

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MANITOBA..............................April 9
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu...May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.................May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..................June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE,
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Algonquin, Sat., Apr. 9 | Iroquois, Wed., Apr. 13
*Seminole Tues., Apr. 12 | Comanche, Fri., Apr. 15
*Steamer April 12 for Jacksonville direct.
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
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OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM | K. W. d. G., May 10, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | [illegible]
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier........................Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigen Luise....................Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller...Apr. 16, 10 AM | Fulda.......May 7, 10 AM
Werra...Apr. 23, 10 AM | Ems..........May 14, 10 AM
Kai.W.II...Apr. 30, 10 AM | Aller.......May 21, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
Normannia, May 19, 9 AM | Columbia, June 9, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $60 up; Steerage, $35.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia......Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria......Apr. 16, 2 PM | Penns'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.........Apr. 23, 7 AM | Palatia, May 21, 4 PM
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS..............April 13	NEW YORK.........May 4
ST. PAUL..........April 20	ST. PAUL.............May 11
ST. LOUIS..........April 27	ST. LOUIS............May 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND........April 13	WESTERNLAND, April 27
KENSINGTON, April 20	SOUTHWARK...........May 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,") 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

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Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 8:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (*4:30 A. M., Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *4:30 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30; *10:20, 10:50, *10:29, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:20 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS

Seven Franchises for Extensions Offered by the Board to the Manhattan Railway.

UNDERGROUND PLANS ADOPTED

The Way Now Clear for Advertisement for Bidders—The Commission Able to Act Without the Mayor and Controller.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at its meeting yesterday afternoon approved the seven proposed franchises for additional tracks and extensions to the Manhattan Railway Company's roads, and rather unexpectedly took up and approved the detailed plans and specifications for the construction of an underground railroad. This latter action clears the way for advertisement for bidders to construct that road, and the consideration of the advertisement will not long be delayed.

Charles Stewart Smith, who has been abroad for his health, and who returned to this city on Tuesday, was present, and, with Alexander E. Orr, John Claflin, George L. Rives, John H. Starin, and Woodbury Langdon, made up a legal quorum and relieved the board from the necessity of waiting upon the pleasure of the Mayor or the Controller, the ex officio members. Neither of these gentlemen was present yesterday.

Final Consent of the Court.

Counsel presented to the board an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, entered on Wednesday, consenting to the construction and operation of a rapid transit underground railroad. This final order of the court was only made after the board had formally agreed to accept the court's requirements as to the form of bond to be exacted of the contractor or contractors for the building of the road. The court required a bond of $14,000,000 for the construction and equipment of the road according to the terms of the contract, and a continuous bond of $1,000,000 for its operation. Counsel also reported that they had sent to the Corporation Counsel a copy of the form of contract adopted by the board at its last meeting.

A resolution offering the seven proposed franchises for additional tracks and extensions to the Manhattan Railway Company was adopted unanimously. They are exactly of the nature recommended by the Committee on Contract some weeks ago, but the board deviated from that committee's first recommendation by offering all seven for acceptance together. If the Manhattan Company should wish to accept two or three of them and refuse the others, application to that effect must be made to the board.

A Larger Tunnel Wanted.

When the board took up the consideration of the detailed plans and specifications for the construction of an underground road, Mr. Rives moved that the plans heretofore submitted be amended by increasing the minimum height of the tunnel between the Grand Central Station and City Hall Park to 15 feet (from 13 feet.) This motion was defeated, only Messrs. Rives and Starin voting for it. The plans and specifications were then unanimously adopted. Mr. Starin stated that while he would vote with the remaining members of the board for their adoption, he was clearly of the opinion that the tunnel should be constructed of such a size as to admit of the passage of cars of standard size south of Forty-second Street, thus permitting of the exchange of cars at the Grand Central Station, and that he believed the future would justify his views.

The board adopted a resolution making a requisition on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $34,115.21 for expenses of the board from Dec. 31 to July 1. This sum is the result of an estimate submitted by Lewis L. Delafield, secretary to President Orr.

Mr. Delafield Explains.

Mr. Delafield, in a letter accompanying his estimate, says: "The situation is somewhat peculiar in that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has failed to appropriate all of the moneys for which requisition was made by the Rapid Transit Board on Nov. 18, 1897. But, acting on the advice of Mr. Edward M. Shepard, I have assumed, in making this estimate, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will hereafter appropriate all of the moneys for which requisition was made on Nov. 18, 1897. I have not, therefore, included in this estimate any amount to cover the expenses of the Rapid Transit Board incurred prior to Dec. 31, 1897, and which still remain unpaid."

The chief items in the estimate are: Fees of Arthur D. Williams, John Sabine Smith, and George W. Young, Supreme Court Commissioners to determine whether the rapid transit railroad should be built, $6,000; rent of offices, $1,000; secretary's salary, $1,250; fees of chief engineer, $5,000; disbursements of chief engineer, actual and estimated, $6,059.19; fees of counsel, $10,000; disbursements made and liabilities incurred by counsel from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1897, $1,268.52; disbursements by counsel and liabilities incurred from Dec. 31 to March 31, partly estimated, $1,419.55.

PARK BOARD MEETING.

Musicians Want Pay When Prevented from Playing by Weather.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday it was decided to have the bids which were opened for improvements for the East River Park, and for trees and evergreens for Brooklyn, tabulated for the convenience of the board.

Dr. Charles L. Bristol of the New York University wrote a letter to the board, asking for $2,000 for the expedition to Bermuda to get specimens for the Aquarium. Last year $1,000 was appropriated, and it was determined to appropriate a like amount this year.

A committee of the Mutual Musical Protective Union asked the board to compensate musicians engaged to play in the parks when the concerts are prevented by the state of the weather, and also asked that the wearing of uniforms be dispensed with, on the ground that the bandmasters were in the habit of charging excessive sums for the uniforms. The board took the matter under consideration.

DISPUTE ABOUT VAGRANTS.

Magistrate Sent Them to the Almshouse Instead of to the Workhouse.

The Commissioner of Correction, Francis J. Lantry, and the Commissioner of Charities, John W. Keller, had a dispute yesterday about three vagrants, who were committed from a police court to the almshouse, which is under the jurisdiction of the Charities Department.

The men were sent to the almshouse by Magistrate Pool from the Jefferson Market Court on March 31, and when it came to the attention of Commissioner Keller he asked Commissioner Lantry to take them to the workhouse. The latter refused, but went to Magistrate Pool and asked him why he had committed the men to the almshouse. According to Commissioner Lantry Magistrate Pool said he had a perfect right to send the men there. Commissioner Lantry appealed to Corporation Counsel Whalen for a decision in the matter, and Mr. Whalen said that Magistrate Pool had no right to send the men to the almshouse.

After that Commissioner Keller again asked Commissioner Lantry to take the men to the workhouse, but Commissioner Lantry told Mr. Keller to have the men recommitted by Magistrate Pool. Meanwhile Commissioner Lantry notified every keeper under his jurisdiction not to let the men be entered in any building of the Correction Department. The three vagrants are still with the Charities Department.

Eugene Cowles's Petition Denied.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied the application of Eugene Cowles of the "Bostonians," to pay in installments the $3,000 arrears of alimony due his divorced wife. Cowles, who is to play in this city next week, made the application in order that he might not be arrested for contempt of court on his arrival. Justice Bischoff decided that the application did not come in good part from the defendant while he remained out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and denied the motion with leave for its renewal upon the defendant's [illegible]

LEGAL NOTES.

WHAT CLUBS ARE ENTITLED TO LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATES.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the Special Term erred in denying a motion made to revoke a liquor tax certificate granted to the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club of New York. Justice Rumsey, who gave the opinion, said in part: "If a club is organized for social or recreative purposes, having a membership which is chosen in accordance with some rule or after some investigation with regard to the applicant, and some means are taken to ascertain whether his membership is agreeable to the other members of the club, and it appears that the selling of liquor is merely incidental to the other objects for which the club is organized, it may well be held to be within the exceptions of the statute, although liquors are sold not only to its members, but to other persons who, according to some rule of the club, are introduced within its precincts as invited guests. Where it appears that the club has no other reason for its existence than the sale of liquors to any person who chooses to become a member by paying a small sum; that there is no selection of its members, but any person is eligible; that persons who are not members are also permitted to buy liquors in the club; that women are permitted, with or without membership tickets, also to purchase liquors and drink them there, so that it is quite clear that the whole scheme is one to evade the statute, the fact that a lawfully organized corporation carries on the business does not prevent it from being a common rum-selling establishment and takes it out of the exception."

⁂

THE GRAMERCY CLUB WILL GET NO TAX CERTIFICATE.—The order made at Special Term of the Supreme Court canceling the liquor tax certificate granted to the Gramercy Club was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. The ground upon which the revocation was made was that the club had forfeited its right thereto by trafficking in liquors on Sundays, and between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning; also upon the ground that it was not organized in good faith, and its membership was not a legitimate membership, and that it had permitted its premises to be used as a disorderly house. "The most casual consideration of the record before us," Justice McLaughlin said, "cannot fail to convince one that the order was right. This record shows that the Gramercy Club was not organized, or the business thereafter conducted by it, in good faith so as to bring it within the provisions of the statute relating to clubs. It was organized for the purpose of violating the law. The charter was purchased by one Edward B. Corey, and then he and two or three of his employes met in the barroom and they said, 'We are the Gramercy Club.' This was the origin of the club, this constituted the organization, and this was the only meeting held. Thereafter Corey had some tickets prepared which were given to the women who frequented the place, with instructions to write in the names of such persons as they saw fit. Any person could become a member by the payment of from ten to twenty-five cents. Corey was the owner of the place; he received all the money that was taken; he was the Gramercy Club. No by-laws were ever adopted and no meeting was ever held after the organization. The place was frequented by a large number of women for immoral purposes, to whom liquor was served on Sundays and during prohibited hours. Its alleged members had no interest whatever in the property; they had no voice in the management of the club. Any person could obtain liquor after 1 o'clock A. M. or on Sundays, by joining the club, and nothing was done in the place except to drink, smoke, and solicit for prostitution. It was not a club. It was nothing more or less than a fraudulent scheme or device concocted by Corey to evade the law. Under such a state of facts, which are uncontradicted, it cannot be seriously contended that such a place is a club within the intent and meaning of the statute."

⁂

THE LIQUOR TAX COMMISSIONER HAS NO DISCRIMINATION.—The writ of mandamus secured by the Belden Club requiring Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard to grant its application for a liquor tax certificate has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, which is unanimously concurred in. The Commissioner claimed that the premises were for some time kept by the Gramercy Club, and were in sole management and charge of one Corey, who, under the cloak and cover of a club, used the premises as a resort for disorderly characters. Justice Patterson says that if the terms of the act as originally passed in 1896 had not been changed before the relator's application there would have been no difficulty in sustaining the Commissioner's contention. But as the law now stands, after the amendment of 1897, the Special Deputy Commissioner is deprived of any right of judgment or discretion in the matter, the right of the applicants to the liquor tax certificate being made to depend altogether upon the statement contained in the application, thus taking away any discretion that might have resided in the officers empowered to issue the certificate. "This amendment is so conspicuous and radical," the Court says, "that it must have been inserted for some real or supposed cogent reason, and it doubtless was to prevent any other influence operating upon those authorized to grant certificates than the statements of the applicant made under the responsibilities and subject to the penalties imposed by the statute for making false representations in the statement upon which the application for a certificate was based, or for carrying on unlawful business under the cover of an issued certificate. The penalties imposed by the statute are rigorous and might be readily enforced; and if, as the Special Deputy Commissioner in this case seems to have reason to believe, the design of the parties applying for the certificate is still to carry on or permit to be carried on a prohibited business, it will be the duty of the authorities at once to invoke the power of the court to cancel the certificate and punish the offender."

⁂

LIABILITY OF WAREHOUSEMEN.—The dismissal by the Trial Term of Mrs. Emma M. Lockwood's suit to recover $2,000 from the Manhattan Storage Warehouse Company, which sum she claimed disappeared from her box in the vaults of the company about five years ago, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. It appeared on the trial that after Mrs. Lockwood had obtained the tin box in which she kept her valuables she alone had the care of it, but she could only acquire access to it through the co-operation of representatives of the company. It was claimed on behalf of the defendant that, as it was not shown that it had the custody of the box, and as Mrs. Lockwood herself had the key to the safe, and had failed to notify the company of the deposit of valuables in the vault, it was not responsible. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave the opinion, which is unanimously concurred in, holds that from the relations between the parties there was an obligation upon the part of the defendant to safely keep the goods committed to its care, and to redeliver them unless it was prevented from so doing by some cause for which it was not responsible. "The defendant is presumed to know something of what is going on upon its own premises, and it is within its ability to excuse the want of production if it has such excuse. It is for this reason that the rule has become established that where a loss occurred where goods have been deposited with a bailee for hire, and they are not produced, the bailee must account for their disappearance. * * * It is urged upon the part of the defendant that it was not a bailee, because it was not in possession of the plaintiff's property. If it was not, it is difficult to know who was. Certainly the plaintiff was not, because she could not obtain access to the property without the consent and active participation of the defendant."

⁂

FRAUD IN EXCHANGING PROPERTY.—The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the judgment recovered by Mina and George Daiker, in their suit to set aside a contract made by them with Marie A. Strelinger and Maurice B. Strelinger, the actor, better known as M. B. Curtis, for the exchange of real estate, claimed to have been induced by false and fraudulent representations made by the defendants. A house and lot in this city was deeded by the Daikers to defendants in exchange for a ranch in Solano County, Cal., which, though represented to be worth $40,000 above incumbrances, turned out, as alleged, to be of no value. Justice McLaughlin, who gives the opinion of the court, says the evidence upon the trial tended to establish a clear cause of action for fraud and deceit. "The plaintiffs had no knowledge of the value of the California property, and were compelled to and did rely on what the defendants said in respect thereto. Their statements were false, and were made for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiffs."

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MAJOR THROCKMORTON FAILS IN HIS APPEAL.—Major Charles B. Throckmorton, who, on the 2d of February, 1895, was dismissed by the then Commissioner from the position of Superintendent in the Department of Street Cleaning in this city, sought by mandamus to compel his reinstatement by the present Commissioner, James McCartney. The principal ground of his application was that he, being a veteran soldier of the war of the rebellion, was unlawfully discharged without having been accorded a hearing, and without any charges having ever been made against him. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the order below denying his motion. Justice Patterson, in giving the opinion of the Court, held that the provisions of the Veteran act did not relate to the Street Cleaning Department of this city. "There is another reason why the relator was not entitled to the writ he applied for, and that is his gross and inexcusable negligence. He allowed three years to pass without making any application to the court for relief. We have heretofore decided that much less neglect will alone defeat a proceeding of this character, and we have refused to consider the merits of applications of this kind where a petitioner has slept upon his supposed rights for any considerable time."

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

GLOVE SALE.

Ladies' Jouvin Gloves, 4 Button Glacé, Pearl shades only, $1.25 per pair; Regularly $1.75

A full assortment of Ladies' 2 clasp French "Real" Kid Gloves, in the new Tans, Modes, Reds, Browns, Pearls, Whites and Blacks, $1.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FOUND HIS MAN IN JAIL.

Deputy Sheriff Searched Eight Weeks and Then Made a Discovery.

For eight weeks Deputy Sheriff Methven of Queens County has been searching for one James Dunning, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary in the third degree, and all that time the man has been a prisoner in the County Jail.

This the Deputy Sheriff only learned yesterday through a friend of the prisoner. He had asked the man, whom he met on the street, where Dunning was, and received in reply the information that he had been an inmate of the jail for eight weeks. The jailers knew of the search for the prisoner, but, as they did not want to lose him, they withheld the information from the Deputy Sheriff.

A CONSTABLE'S EXPERIENCE.

Was Assaulted and Arrested While Trying to Execute a Judgment.

Constable Henry Kaiser of Jersey City had an exciting experience yesterday in Weehawken while trying to execute a judgment against Mrs. Kate Clute of 18 Chestnut Street. He was assaulted, arrested, and placed under $300 bail to appear before Recorder Simon to-morrow for examination.

The Constable went to Mrs. Clute's home, and when admittance was refused he broke open the door. Silas Clute, the woman's husband, met him and refused to allow him to enter the rooms. Kaiser placed him under arrest. A struggle ensued and a policeman was called. He arrested Kaiser for forcibly entering Mrs. Clute's apartments and took him to the station house. Five hours later the constable was released under $300 bail for examination. Kaiser says he will bring suit against Recorder Simon of Weehawken for false imprisonment.

THE LAURA BOOTHE INQUEST.

Cissy Fitzgerald a Witness—Lee Arrested on Charge of Larceny.

An inquest was begun yesterday in the case of Laura Boothe, the actress who was found dead in bed in the New Amsterdam Hotel recently. James S. Lee, the acting manager of "The Foundling" theatrical company, who was registered at the hotel as the woman's husband, attended, having surrundered himself on a charge of causing her death, and after the adjournment of the inquest was arrested on the charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Manager David Hayman of "The Foundling" company, who accuses him of stealing $700 of that company's funds.

Cissy Fitzgerald was one of the witnesses at the inquest. Miss Fitzgerald testified that her real name was Marie Kate Kipping. She said that she had asked Miss Booothe why she carried a revolver, and that the latter had replied: "If ever Jim Lee leaves me for another woman I'll first shoot him and then kill myself."

The inquest was adjourned.

Woman Charged with Forgery.

Mrs. Winifred Noes of 753 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Flatbush Court before Magistrate Steers yesterday charged with having forged the name of the Rev. Father M. J. Moran to several checks, which she is alleged to have passed on a number of business houses in Brooklyn. Joshua Rogers of Atlantic and Classon Avenues was the complainant, and P. J. Kornder, a dry goods merchant of Fulton and Adelphi Streets also identified the woman as the one who passed a check on him March 23. The defendant is alleged to have worked in conjunction with John J. Giligan, who on Wednesday pleaded guilty to forgery in the Butler Street Court, and was held for the Grand Jury. Mrs. Noes's examination was set down for Saturday.

Fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck Here.

The new fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck reached here yesterday after a rough passage from Camden, N. J., where she was built, and tied up at the foot of East Ninety-fifth Street. The trip from Camden was made under the charge of Engineer Thompson, who said the boat behaved wonderfully well. It is expected that she will be placed in commission in a few days. She will be stationed at the foot of Grand Street, where the Havemeyer now is, and the Havemeyer will be moved up to East Ninety-fifth Street. The company which will run it will be known as Engine Company No. 66.

Buchanan Case Again in Court.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court yesterday, signed an order for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony in Scotland of a Rev. Mr. Palmer and his wife, Alice, in the suit brought by Margaret Buchanan against Kate M. Foster, to recover $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who died in 1896, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. In a former trial of the suit Mrs. Buchanan was awarded a judgment for $50,000, but it was reversed on appeal. It is said that Mrs. Foster has married since the trial of the action.

Servant Takes Her Life.

Mrs. Freda Emerson, thirty years old, committed suicide at 8 o'clock last night by taking carbolic acid in front of the Empire Café at 472 Columbus Avenue. She ran into the hallway, and before Dr. McNider of Roosevelt Hospital arrived she was dead.

She was employed in various places as a servant, her last place of employment being with Mrs. Pauline Martin, at 76 West Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Martin discharged her Monday last. Prior to this time she had been employed for seven months at 80 West Eighty-second Street.

Flames in a Staten Island Church.

The Scandinavian Church, in Fifth Avenue, New Brigton, S. I., was discovered to be on fire yesterday. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. The damage is estimated at $500, covered by insurance.

BEST & CO

Why Our Boys' Clothing Is Low In Price:

We manufacture in large quantities.
Buy materials at the largest discounts.
Use economy wherever it does not interfere with quality.
Do not charge a middleman's profit.

Consequently the same quality of clothing cannot be made for less; and lower prices mean simply poorer goods.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.75.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $9.00.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.
Topcoats, $5.50 to $10.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

SINGING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Frank Damrosch Discusses Methods Before the Public Education Association.

VALUE OF MUSIC TEACHING

It Aids the Pupil in Mastering All Other Branches of Study—Objects to be Attained—The Position of Teachers.

Frank Damrosch, who has charge of the musical instruction in the public schools, lectured yesterday afternoon before the Public Education Association, at 509 Fifth Avenue, on "Teaching of Singing in the Public Schools."

Some people, said Mr. Damrosch, held that the children should be taught patriotic songs, and others that they should give all their attention to sight singing. He held that five objects should be aimed at: To foster the pupil's natural love of music, and develop it when latent; to develop correct musical taste, so that good music might always exert a refining influence in the child's life; to create the habit of using the voice properly; to teach sight singing, and to improve the discipline in the classroom and brighten the school atmosphere. Then too much attention could not be given to tone production.

"When we come to teach the child sight singing," said Mr. Damrosch, "we find little difficulty. In teaching him to use his voice properly we are opposed by the home and the street, but nothing opposes us in the sight singing, and the child himself shows marvelous capacity. I have known a child three or four years old to sing charmingly at sight. But ordinarily we do not expect to teach him before the age of seven. Taking a child at that age I will guarantee to make an excellent sight reader of him by the time he is fourteen with ten minutes' instruction a day.

"Music develops good qualities in children's minds as few other studies do. The teaching of tone, rhythm, &c., tends to form the power of concentration in a wonderful degree, and so helps the child in all other studies. If music be properly taught all other studies will improve. I can invariably pick out the best teachers in a school by watching them all give music lessons. Those who teach music well will be equally successful with grammar and arithmetic."

Mr. Damrosch then turned his attention to methods. "As our object is purely aesthetic," said he, "I must have an artistic basis. Do we find this in simple chords or scales? Assuredly not. There are the building materials of which art is made, but are not art in themselves. Everything aesthetic must be derived from the unity obtained from an artistic whole. So let us start by teaching the child a song by imitation. To the child a song is just a tune with words. Now we might select a song by Schubert, and it would be nice if we could find one to develop all the technical knowledge that we need. But that is impossible. So we simply take the scale and set words to it." And Mr. Damrosch sang a little ditty arranged to the musical scale.

"This to the child," he continued, "is as much a song as anything would be. He doesn't know that you have an ulterior motive, that you are after a scale. The song is started in E flat, and then it is likely to be a head tone. We have to avoid chest tones, which are largely a result of a contraction of the throat. If we told the child we wanted a head tone, he would look at us in blue-eyed amazement. In this way he gets the tone quality involuntarily. The teaching of the major scale follows, then rhythm, and then expression. Afterward we tell the child to sing the real scale, do, re, mi, &c., numbering the notes up to eight, and getting him to sing 'do' when we call 'one,' and 're' in response to 'two.' Next we teach him to sing combinations of notes and put in words the ideas of which the sounds remind him. In all grades the children must be taught to sing real songs. We must not have the whole music lesson composed of dry exercises."

Mr. Damrosch said the regular class teacher could teach music, if she only would; but as she was usually taught to look upon it as a special accomplishment, she dreaded the branch, fearing to prove herself incompetent before the critical youngsters. A teacher in any grade ought to be able to sing a simple song, he said, and she could make the burden of musical instruction light, by teaching the children to do the work. He explained the province of the special teacher of music. Some of the regular teachers, he declared, had neglected to give the musical lessons their curriculums required. At present, he added, he was in touch with the work in every classroom.

"You cannot expect good musical teachers," said the speaker, "until they are trained to teach music, as other branches, in the Normal College. They are not so trained, and that is a grave defect, which should be remedied. I have found in my work that there is a general atmosphere of enthusiasm in the schools. The task is hard, and often discouraging, and out of the line a musician is supposed to follow, but I have found much to stimulate and interest me in the public schools."

Prospect of War Hastens Wedding.

Because of the probability of war, the marriage of Miss Edith Thursby, a daughter of the late County Clerk Rodney Thursby, to Dr. Lorenzo N. Nickerson of 89 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, which was to have taken place in June, was solemnized on Wednesday, at the home of the bride, 160 South Fourth Street, by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Episcopal Church. Dr. Nickerson is a member of the Third Gatling Battery, which is under orders to hold itself in readiness to take the field at an hour's notice. Mrs. Nickerson said yesterday that if her husband desired it, she would accompany him to the battlefield.

Victim Held as Accomplice.

Herbert N. Chute, the Chicago man who was swindled out of $500 in Queens by "green goods" operators, and who charged Henry Livingston with the crime, was yesterday held as an accomplice. He had previously been held as a witness, but as Livingston has been indictetd, and it is possible only to hold a witness for a certain length of time, Chute was committed to jail as an accomplice in default of $500 bail. Magistrate Carmorton learned that Chute told the men who swindled him that he employed 100 men in his carpenter shop, and intended to work off his "green goods" on them when he paid them their wages.

A Gateman Instantly Killed.

Thomas Hare, a gateman on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at the Water Street crossing, Stapleton, was instantly killed by the newspaper train early yesterday. He was about fifty years old, married, and leaves a family in Tompkinsville.

Stern Bros

are now showing their
Spring Importations
of
Alexandre & Lupin
Kid and Suede
Gloves
comprising the latest European novelties in entirely new colors and effects

And will offer
To-day & Saturday
200 Doz.
Ladies' Pique Gloves,
in the most desirable colors and sizes, at 95c pr.

And a special importation of
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves
with four buttons, in Tan, Mode, White and Pearl, at $1.00 pr.

West 23d St.

REJECTED LOVER BADLY USED.

Tried to Collect a Bill for Courtship Disbursements, but Was Thrashed Instead and Arrested.

Thomas Meehan of Avenue C, Manhattan, was arraigned before Judge Schatz, in the Court of Special Sessions, at Mount Vernon yesterday in a badly used-up condition. He was charged with striking Miss Susie McKinney of Mount Vernon. After Meehan struck the young woman, John Heiser, who heard her scream, ran into the house and attacked Meehan, who was threatening the girl with further violence. Then the young woman's father joined in, and a younger sister of Miss McKinney did what she could to help her father and Heiser. Meehan was in a bad state when Sergt. Beckwith of the police arrived. Both eyes were blackened, one of them being entirely closed; his nose was swollen, his face was cut, there were black and blue marks on his face, and his clothing was torn.

Miss McKinney told Judge Schatz that Meehan had been paying attention to her for three years. Two weeks ago, she said, he asked her to marry him. She refused. A couple of days later she received an itemized bill from Meehan for $30.50 for disbursements incurred during his three years' courtship. After sending the bill, Meehan called at the house every day to collect it. Finally, a couple of days ago, to avoid further trouble, the young woman paid the bill. After the bill had been paid, Meehan discovered that he had omitted an item of $1.50 from his bill, and last night he called to collect it. Miss McKinney said he threatened to shoot her if she did not pay him or marry him.

Meehan did not deny the story, and Judge Schatz sentenced him to pay a fine of $25. Meehan turned to the young woman and asked her to pay the fine for him. She refused and he went to jail.

DISMISSAL OF POLICEMEN.

Written Opinion on the Subject Given by the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Henry W. Schaefer, who was dismissed from the police force on charges of intoxication during James J. Martin's Presidency of the Police Board. A written opinion is given, which, after saying that in cases of this class where the question is purely one of fact, and adequate testimony is offered to sustain the Commissioners, it is not necessary or useful to formulate a written opinion, continues as follows:

"We depart from this custom in the present instance, owing to the growing frequency of these appeals. It may be well once more to emphasize the rule that the judgment of the Commissioners upon conflicting testimony will not be reversed unless the preponderance of proof against their conclusions is so great as to warrant the belief that it was the result of passion, prejudice, or mistake."

Death of a School Boy.

The death of fourteen-year-old Daniel McKillop at his home, 481 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, last night is believed to have been due to a careless act by his playmates. When the boy returned from school yesterday with some of his schoolmates, one of the children suggested that they climb to the extension of the house, which is about fifteen feet from the ground. Suddenly little McKillop screamed and fell headforemost to the ground. An ambulance from St. Catherine's Hospital was summoned, and it was found that the boy had sustained a compound fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Although all the boys insist that McKillop lost his balance on account of his own carelessness, it is believed by his parents that he was pushed from the roof.

Academy of Medicine Meeting.

The New York Academy of Medicine at its stated meeting held last night in Hosack Hall, 19 West Forty-third Street, passed resolutions of thanks to ex-President Cleveland for his presentation to the academy of an autograph copy of his speech delivered in Carnegie Hall Jan. 27, 1897, on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the academy. A resolution of thanks to the Trustees of the New York Hospital for the transfer of the hospital library to the keeping of the academy was also passed. Dr. George C. Freeborn read a paper on "Pathology," and Drs. Henry C. Coe and William M. Polk talked on surgical instruments.

The Case of Dr. Cleaveland.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Dr. T. W. Cleaveland, the physician under indictment for manslaughter, made a motion before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, yesterday for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury in the case. The Judge granted the motion. Mr. Weeks intends to bring a friendly action to compel Magistrate Olmsted to continue the hearing of the case in the police court, the action being brought with the approval of the Magistrate.

Highwayman Clark Gets Ten Years.

Katie Clark, sister of John Clark, the young man convicted recently of highway robbery, created a scene in the General Sessions Court yesterday afternoon when her brother was sentenced to ten years in State prison. "They shan't take him away!" she shrieked. "They shan't take him from me! I'll die first!" She became hysterical, and the Judge ordered the court officers to take her out of the room.

Church Organist and Singers Resign.

For financial reasons the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and Morton Street, Williamsburg, found it necessary to reduce the salaries of the organist and the quartet 50 per cent. As a result, the organist and director, Eugene J. Grant; Mrs. Harriet A. Chanley, soprano; William Heaton, tenor, and Edward B. Campbell, basso, have resigned, and secured other positions. The resignations take effect May 1. Miss Frances J. Mayes, the contralto, has decided to remain.

What queer antics Fashion plays—makes Derbys exceedingly small, and Spring overcoats exceedingly big—just as ours are.

Derbys, $3; Spring overcoats, $15 to $30.

Shoes.

Whether patent leather shoes crack depends upon the weather, luck and lots of things; all we can do is to buy the best that's made and charge as little as possible; $5.

Furnishings.

Our furnishing department makes a display of scarfs, gloves, shirts and hosiery this week, that is matched only at the exclusive furnishers; and not matched there in variety, or at our prices.

Boys'.

With a covert cloth overcoat, there's no need of the constant "don't lean against that, Tommy," or "don't sit there, Harry." Covert cloth doesn't show soil.

All the other good sorts, of course, and everything else boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Do Not Forget That
The Review of
Books and Art
Is Published EVERY SATURDAY
By
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Among the numerous periodicals to which I subscribe—three dailies and five weeklies—there is none so interesting, so satisfactory, and so ably edited as THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.—Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 28, 1898. C.

SOME OF TO-MORROW'S FEATURES WILL BE THESE:

Daudet's Last Book
Published in Paris, and a Prediction that It Will Rank Among His Best.

Authors at Home. XXIV.
Paul Leicester Ford in Clark Street, Brooklyn.

London Literary Letter
By William L. Alden.

Joseph Rodman Drake
His Life in New York and His Grave at Hunt's Point—His "Ode to the American Flag."

Proserpine in Nice
When Royalty and Lord Salisbury Were There—Reminiscences of Spring in the Riviera. By Mrs. Sherwood.

Judge Jeffreys
Henry B. Irving Writes a Volume Aiming to Whitewash His Character.

Grant Duff's Diary
Disraeli, Brougham, Browning, and Victor Hugo.

Books Worth Reading Again. XI.
The Memoirs of Louisa May Alcott.

Verse About Doctors
Specimen Pieces from an Extended Collection.

American History
Books on the Subject Published Last Year. A Classified and Imposing List.

Achille Murat
His American Wife and Their Career in the South.

Americana Sold
End of the Deane Sale—Rising Prices Seen—Smith's "True Relation" at $1,425.

Still "Quo Vadis"
A Defense of Its Author and His Purposes. By Prof. S. C. de Soissons.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Similar Accidents at Same Place.

Frank Rogers of 311 East Ninety-seventh Street, a conductor of a Second Avenue motor car, had both his legs broken at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning by being crushed between two cars while he was adjusting a fender. Thomas McGowan, motorman of the car which ran into Rogers's car, was arrested and held for examination in the Harlem Court. He said he had the brake on and had cut the electricity off, but that the car slid. Rogers was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Daniel Keenan of 200 East Ninety-third Street, a motorman on the road, met with a similar accident at the same place on Tuesday and had both of his legs broken.

Session at Dr. Hall's House.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, being too ill to attend the annual meeting of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which is always held just before communion to consider the financial situation of the church, the meeting was held in his residence, at 712 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Hall has improved but slightly in the past few days. Though able to sit up, he has not improved sufficiently to attend any of the meetings of the church, and he will be unable to participate in communion. The session last night considered only routine business of a strictly financial nature. No proposition as to nominations of deacons or any other matters arising out of the past troubles were considered.

Democratic Club's Temporary Home.

The committee appointed to find temporary quarters for the Democratic Club while the house on Fifth Avenue is undergoing repairs reported yesterday that they had secured suitable rooms at the Hotel Savoy, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden
There will be no Circus in New York this year.
Twice Daily—At 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
VERY GREATEST OF ALL SHOWS.

Buffalo Bill's WILD WEST

And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Breaking All Records for attendance at the Mammoth Garden. Attesting the Delight of Thousands of Enthusiastic Spectators. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes, $12 and $8.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
First Concert: Tuesday Evg., April 12, at 8.
"SULAMITH" ....Dr. Leopold Damrosch
and the choral numbers sung at first concert, 1873.
Second Concert: Wednesday Evg., April 13, at 8.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST" ....Berlioz
Third Concert: Friday Afternoon, April 15, at 2.
"ST. CHRISTOPHER" ....Horatio Parker (New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
"ELIJAH" ....Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Gadski, Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Bushnell, Heinrich, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
LAST WEEK. EVES., 8:15. MAT. SAT.
WM. H. CRANE | A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP, And His Last Appearance.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW SELLING
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT
And the March, King's Triumph, "UNCHAIN THE DOGS OF WAR."

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY Of New York. Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Last evening Concert, Saturday, April 9, at 8:15. By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.) Soloist: M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar,
Francesca Redding,
Alex. Heindl, Lillie Western, C. W. Littlefield, Many other stars.
Next Week—THE BIOGRAPH WAR VIEWS.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. MIKADO
Gorgeously staged and costumed.—Journal.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. MAT. SAT. 25c., 50c
Easter week, April 11, Double Bill Billee Taylor and I Pagliacci (in English.)

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. LAST THREE TIMES.
MRS. FISKE
IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
⁂MONDAY, APR. 11—Mrs. FISKE in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. Seats on sale.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Rogers Bros., Clifford & Huth, Mlle. Rombello, R. J. Dustan & Co., Chas. T. Aldrich, Leo Dervalto, Phyllis Allen, Four Luciers, Lavender & Tomson, and others.

WALLACK'S. CLOSED THIS WEEK.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 11th,
The Bostonians In a special revival of "Robin Hood."
Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DALY'S No Performance To-night. To-morrow Matinée and Evening, THE GEISHA (Last times) Monday, Tuesday, & Wed. next, MISS REHAN'S last appearances ⁂Friday, April 15, LA POUPEE.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE OLD COAT.
Presented by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Co.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA Box office Now Open.
Opens Next Monday.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The White Heather.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. | 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION ....25c.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER | Mats. Wed. and Sat. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'g, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
To-night, Every Night, Saturday Matinée. | The Conquerors
Next Wed. Mat., "Under the Red Robe."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
The Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Next Sunday Night
Sousa Entire programme devoted to compositions by Sousa. De Wolf Hopper and "Bride Elect" Cos. will sing "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

CASINO! New Gay features this week! Titenia! The Great Toe Dancer!
IN GAY N. Y. With Walter Jones & Immense Cast!

LYCEUM ..ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.. (Theatre closed to-night.) Sat., 2:30, Paris. Sat., 8:30, The Alps.
Next Week—KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, CHARMION and 15 other big acts.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.
Monday, April 11—Alice Atherton in Monte Carlo.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Nights, 8:15. Good res. seats, 50c.
First time off Broadway. Last times in New York.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. CHAS. COGHLAN, "THE ROYAL BOX."
N'xt W'k—E. H. Sothern, Lady of Lyons, & Chumley.

COLUMBUS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Next Week—Elita Proctor Otis, Oliver Twist.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. Bros. Byrne in "The New 8 Bells." N'xt W'k—"What Happened to Jones."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | Every Eve'g and Sat. Mat. "Die Schoene Galathe" and "The Little Lambs" Operette by Varney.

MANHATTAN. B'way & 33d St. Mat. To-morrow
WAY DOWN EAST Mon., April 11th, Souvenir Night.

BASEBALL, NEW YORK (League Team) vs. Columbia University, Polo Grounds, To-day, [illegible]